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births registered. It is customary, therefore, to assume that all children of one month old and under who die in the various convents (being brought there sick by poor people) and all children found dead in the streets, harbour, hillsides, etc., by the police, have been born in the Colony but not registered. By adding the number of such children to the number of the registered births a corrected number of births is obtained and from this is calculated a corrected birth rate. The number of such children in 1906 was 267, males and 316 females, total 583, which being added to the registered births, makes a total of 9,904. The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked amongst the Chinese, there being 199 males to 100 females. Even with the 583 above mentioned unregistered births the proportion is 144 males to 100 females. The deaths registered during the year numbered 8,379, or 25.06 per thousand, but that figure includes the loss of life in the typhoon of September and the fatalities that occurred through the burning of the *Hankow*, the exact results of which will never be known. But taking these figures for what they are worth it appears that the death-rate among non-Chinese has dwindled from 20.50 in 1901 to 14.02 per thousand last year, which is extremely satisfactory. Unfortunately, the statistics for the Chinese community are by no means so bright, for the death-rate per thousand has risen from 23.77 in 1901 to 26.41 in 1906. Referring to the high case-mortality recorded at the Tung Wah hospital, the compilers observe that the "Hospital is a purely Chinese institution, maintained by voluntary contributions, and supervised only by a Government medical officer. The reason, however, for the high case-mortality at this Hospital does not lie altogether in the treatment of the patients, but in the fact that the Hospital is regarded by the Chinese more as a "home for the dying" than as an institution for the treatment of the sick. Consequently, the great majority of the cases of malaria that are admitted thereto are in a moribund condition, and so near to death that even the hypodermic administration of quinine is of no avail. Could we educate the Chinese to seek medical aid on the first onset of the symptoms of fever, and could we at the same time educate the many Chinese herbalists and native doctors who ply their calling in this Colony, in the efficacy of quinine, many lives would undoubtedly be saved which are now sacrificed to ignorance and indifference." It had been hoped that malaria fever was in a fair way to being expelled from the Colony, after the reports of the immediately preceding five years, but the total number of deaths which occurred from malaria last year was higher than any since 1897, when the figure was placed at 554, whereas last year it was 448 as compared with 287 in 1905, 301 in 1904 and 300 in 1903. Coming to the question of dwelling houses in the Colony, it is stated that the number of dwellings in Hongkong reaches the respectable total of 8,503, and these contain 25,296 floors. The average number of persons residing in the dwellings was 2.94, and on each floor 6.90. During the year, the sanitary officers made 1,393 night visits with the object of discovering whether the tenants were keeping within the law in respect of overcrowding. In 566 cases they found that the total number of persons occupying the floors exceeded the allowed and doubtless the usual prosecutions followed. We may have an opportunity on a future occasion of referring to the minor statements incorporated in the main report, but we have, we fancy, given enough to prove the extremely engrossing nature of the document as a whole.

### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(15th July.)

Nothing could be more satisfactory in the eyes of those who sympathise with the Cantonese in their effort to work out their own salvation than the result of the mass meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company's shareholders, which was held with the object of electing a president, vice-president and committee of management. Amid evidences of fraternal amiability and general goodwill the much canvassed meeting, which was expected by some to end in dissension and uproar, passed off peacefully, regularly and expeditiously as the half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Eight hundred shareholders presented their tickets of admission, listened to the speeches with decorum, and voted for the men they considered best qualified to represent the general interests of the investors on the board of management. After all that has occurred in the past, after the riots, tumults, street *fracas* which have invariably followed the meetings which had previously been held with a similar object in view, and the arrest of prominent shareholders who have been kept in gaol for considerable periods because of their connection with the more-vigorous element, it is not reasonable to wonder what genius succeeded in stilling the storm and placating the implacable? Why should it have taken all these weary months to arrive at a decision which was reached with practical unanimity the other day? What has happened in the meantime to remove the tension, and tone down the spirit of suspicion with which all parties, sections and cliques seemed to be torn and tormented at the earlier meetings? If the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. had been a wild-cat affair, floated for the benefit of a few scheming financiers, or at the instance of the Government, with shadowy prospects of any returns being derived from its operations, one could well understand why the victims of a conspiracy to defraud them of their hard-earned savings should protest with all their strength and with all their might.

But the Company was floated by the people, and it is not a vain repetition to remind the reader that the meaneast coolies in Canton clamoured for the opportunity to subscribe their mite when the share-list was opened—and retained in the hands of the people for the benefit of the people; yet no sooner was it mooted that a meeting would be held to appoint the necessary officers of the undertaking than confusion reigned, the main endeavour of the shareholders apparently being to thwart any and every effort which was calculated to tend to a speedy adjustment of affairs and place the company on a business-like footing. All this meant that the administration of the railway was at a deadlock. Nothing could be done in the way of beginning the construction of the line to Hankow, because there was nobody endowed with the necessary powers to see that it was done or to direct how it should be done. And, in view of the spirit of contrariness which prevailed, those representatives of popular opinion who might have been considered well qualified to undertake the direction of at least the preliminary operations of the work, pending the election of officials, fought shy of an appointment which offered little likelihood of reward but might pave the way for an abundance of abuse. The money was subscribed by the shareholders, lying idle in the local banks of Canton, and naturally excited the cupidity of those who saw an opportunity of diverting it to other purposes while the shareholders were being distracted by the moves and counter-moves of the faction leaders. Fortunately, such efforts were in no case successful. But the effect of all these delays, disputes and imbrolios was by no means designed to induce a favourable verdict regarding Canton's commercial ability from those who were accustomed to western methods of procedure in such cases. It is needless to dwell on that point, for the Cantonese never did appraise foreign opinion very highly, but the fact remained that they were not doing justice to themselves. Eventually, preparations were made to hold another mass meeting, and it seemed as if these preparations were mainly to take the form of lining the streets leading to the assembly hall with troops. The promoters, however, made their arrangements with skill, foresight and ability. They brought to Canton representatives of the principal railways in the Empire whose combined wisdom would influence the shareholders, and they had a workable scheme for the determination of the voting results. For reasons which it is unnecessary to attempt to fathom, that meeting was postponed, at the last moment, until last week, and the outcome was brilliantly successful. Mr. Lo Po-shun was elected president, Mr. Wong Shiu-ping vice-president, and Sir Cheng Liang-cheng, Mr. Li King-tun and H. E. Chang Fat-see members of the committee of management. Judging from these names, most of which are familiar, we should say the directorate is a strong one, capable of resisting outside blandishments or chicanery, and sufficiently imbued with the spirit of the undertaking to force on the work which will bring Canton into direct communication with the capital, and at the same time, sufficiently powerful to safeguard the interests of the shareholders. What the appointment of this board means to Canton and to Hongkong time alone can tell, but all are agreed that it will regenerate and revivify the industries of South China, and therefore contribute incidentally to the future prosperity of this Colony. The only other point which occurs at this time is as to the position of the Hongkong subscribers to the Railway Company who refused to remit their first instalment to Canton but deposited it in Hongkong banks. The reasons which prompted them to retain in their own hands the funds collected locally can now be said to exist, and the only question is whether they are recognised as full-fledged shareholders or must go through the form of making new application for shares. It may be assumed that the Hongkong subscribers are in a position to look after their own interests, and doubtless the point as to their standing in the Company will be decided in their favour. In every way the finding, the conduct and the character of the meeting of the company's shareholders last week must be regarded as admirable, and the construction of the important link in the web of railway development of China, from Canton to Hankow, should now be no longer delayed.

### HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(16th July.)

The Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Council this afternoon by the Attorney General with regard to life, fire and marine insurance is certain to prove of interest in a community which is the headquarters of several insurance companies and the lucrative sphere of half a hundred others. One of the important sections which will appeal to the policy-holder is that which lays it down that life insurance companies carrying on business in Hongkong must deposit with the Registrar of Companies securities to the value of \$50,000. After the first year when the Ordinance is in operation each company dealing in life insurance must send in annual returns, sworn to by the principal officer of the company, of the amount of premiums received in Hongkong, and in the case of a company registered in Hongkong, doing business in China, the amount of the premiums received there in respect of the policies issued. And the life insurance company shall, after deducting twenty-five per centum therefrom, and the net amount of losses or claims actually paid in respect of such policies,

deposit with the Registrar of Companies securities of such kinds as aforesaid, to the value of such balance of premiums, until the deposit equal two hundred thousand dollars. That does not seem to be a very extravagant amount, especially in the case of a company doing a large business in the Colony or on the mainland, but it is at least a safeguard that irresponsible, mushroom concerns will be prevented from entering on a purely speculative career to the ultimate loss of the policyholders. As regards the nature of the securities required to be deposited, "Any life insurance company may, on giving due notice to the Registrar of Companies, withdraw from its custody any securities so deposited, on depositing with him approved securities of equal value; and such substituted securities shall for all purposes be treated as securities originally." The Governor shall in any case, whether of original or substituted deposit, be the sole judge of the value of such securities for the purposes of such deposit, and his decision shall be final and conclusive on the life insurance company. Provision is made for the separation of life insurance and annuity contracts accounts which will form what will be known as the life insurance fund. "Provided always that this section shall not apply to any contracts made by any life insurance company, existing at the commencement of this Ordinance by the terms of whose deed of settlement the whole of the profits of all the business are paid exclusively to the life-policy holders, and on the face of which contracts the liability of the insured distinctly appears." The other sections which have reference to this branch of insurance deal with the procedure to be adopted in the event of the company having to be wound up, the power of the Court to reduce contracts, notices to policyholders, and other formal matters. With regard to fire and marine insurance companies, no mention is made of any deposit being required by the Government, which means that a decidedly unfair advantage is given alien concerns to enter into competition with Hongkong companies which specialise in these branches of insurance. It must not be forgotten that before a Hongkong marine insurance company can operate in Japan, to take a near example, a deposit of 100,000 yen has to be made, but any Japanese marine company may enjoy all the privileges and advantages of a local corporation without offering any guarantee of its soundness by the transference of securities from Japan to Hongkong. The majority of the sections will appeal rather to the lawyer than the layman, as will be apparent from this subsection which says that "If any company or member thereof feels aggrieved by the name of such company, the company or member may apply to the Court, and the Court, if it be satisfied that it is just to do so, may order the name of the company to be restored to the register, and thereupon the company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if the name thereof has never been struck off, and the Court may, by the order, give such directions and make such provisions, as seem just for placing the company and all other persons in the same position, as nearly as may be, as if the name of the company had never been struck off." That would seem to offer an abundance of practice for the legal fraternity in the event of differences of opinion arising among the members should a company encounter difficulties in its operations. Finally, it is laid down that the provisions of this Ordinance will not apply to any life insurance company which has made a deposit in Great Britain under the provisions of the Life Assurance Acts 1870 to 1874; and the Governor-in-Council may at any time in his discretion and for such special reasons as he may think fit exempt from any or all the provisions of this Ordinance any life, fire or marine insurance company.

### THE SIMPLE LIFE.

While there are some people who are compulsorily obliged to lead the simple life, from the cheerful ne'er-do-well to the dyspeptic millionaire, to say nothing of that class of literary scribes who resort to fantastical methods in order to keep their ephemeral reputations green, it is seldom that we meet that type of individual in the Far East. Nevertheless he is to be found in "Sunny Singapore," as a ministerial writer who wrote mainly about Malays called it, and he is a curious sort of character altogether. He is a titled personage who goes under the name of the Baron de Horn, but that appears to be his designation when travelling *incog*, for on high occasions he blossoms out into his full title of Prince Alexander Teat. Whether his pretensions to either of these titles are well founded does not appear, for the Singapore papers give his name and rank without quotation marks, as if they would throw doubt on the subject, but then they treat the Baron with such obvious respect that they seem to fear the result of any playful allusion to the Prince's forebears. Alexander, it seems, has made a vow of poverty, but how he managed to reach Singapore when he had a son it is difficult to imagine. The only explanation is that he followed the example of those travelling hucksters who declare that they are walking round the world for a bet, and generally spend their time from Naples to San Francisco on board a comfortable passenger steamer. At all events Alexander settled down in Singapore some months ago, and proceeded to make the acquaintance of a Chinaman. He asked for rice, and not only did the Chinaman provide him with a meal but he also gave him a room, which is abundant testimony to the generous instincts

of the Chinese in Singapore. The Prince and the Chinaman lived together contentedly, the former sharing the latter's *wakan*, as they call their chow in the South, until one day a cocoanut tree in the compound was blown down. The philanthropist proceeded to gather the nuts whereupon Alexander caught up a knife and chased him off the premises. By this time it appears that His Highness had arrived at the conclusion that he owned the premises, that the Chinaman who had given him a bed and his food was an intruder, and that he should make an end of such an anomalous state of affairs. At any rate, he chased the Chinaman off the grounds, banished the life of a recluse, doubtless feeding on the nuts which the owner had been prevented from gathering. The case came into Court and Alexander valiantly proclaimed his right to stay on the premises, to sell them if he thought fit, and to deal with them as he would with his own. He lived on rice and vegetables, he said, which he got from friends and patients—for it should be understood that the Prince on his own assertion gave medicine to poor Chinese. One is inclined to wonder if Alexander is a quack in more senses than one? The Court gave judgment for the Chinaman—to the utter stupefaction of the noble defendant, we have not the slightest doubt—and now Alexander is without a home. But he has always his title or titles, and he can always get under them when it begins to rain, but he would be well advised if he steered a course away from Hongkong because titled gentry with a penchant for leading the simple life at other people's expense are not hugged to the breast here. There is a moral in the tale which needs no pointing out.

### HONGKONG CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

(17th July.)

Of the public schemes which were originated by the former Governor of Hongkong, Sir Matthew Nathan, it will be admitted that few formed the subject of adverse criticism by the Press, but his policy with reference to the emoluments of the public service in Hongkong never commanded itself to our admiration. To begin with, when he inaugurated the classification scheme for the lower branch of the civil service, fixing the maximum salary of the subordinate officials at \$385 after a period of over 30 years' faithful service to the Government, we condemned it *in toto*. His Excellency's advocacy of the higher civil servants for further relief in the matter of exchange compensation, over a year ago, was also opposed by us, as being a one-sided arrangement in the interests of a body of officials who had twice had their scale of salaries readjusted since 1894 on the plea that they were suffering on account of the variations in the gold value of the dollar. To appreciate the exact position of the exchange compensation scheme it will be necessary to take a retrospective view of the movement carried on in the interests of the public servants of the Colony; that is, of course, those servants domiciled in a gold-using country, for it must be remembered that the scheme only affects such officers in the public service. In 1894, when the value of the silver dollar began to depreciate in its relation to the sovereign, there was a general agitation on the part of the Far Eastern colonies to obtain an increase in salary for those officers whose private requirements necessitated remittances home. The result of the outcry was that the Legislative Council voted a liberal grant, to the officers affected, being the equivalent of a substantial rise in their salaries in dollars calculated on the average rate of exchange ruling in the preceding month. And, again, after a few years, when the great slump in the price of silver took place, there was another agitation to obtain still further relief for the favoured officials. Then it was that the Sec. of State for the Colonies held out the option to the Government servants of taking their salaries half in silver and half in gold, the latter calculated at the average rate of exchange for the month. The option, which was undoubtedly in the best interests of the civil servants, was refused by them, and almost a man the sterling-paid officers elected to receive their salaries in full in sterling. It must be borne in mind that at that period the consensus of opinion was that instead of exchange remaining at 1s. 8d. to the dollar it would so depreciate that it would be quoted at anywhere between 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. to the dollar. Contrary to all expectation, the white metal—through the action of the Philippine Government, the Straits Settlements and the Mexican Republic in reforming their standard of currency, and also because of the large purchases made by the Indian Government, and, more recently, because of the amount of silver required for the war in the Far East—took an unexpected turn and silver rose in value until it attained its present price of over 2s. 2d. to the dollar. Accordingly, as we know, the civil servants once again raised a hue and cry against the system under which their salaries were paid. Here then we have established the anomalous position of a coin being denominated when it was low in value and decided when it subsequently appreciates. If the scheme proposed by Mr. Chamberlain in 1902 had been accepted, the civil servants would have been in the comfortable position of being on an "even keel," inasmuch as if they had had to make remittances home to the extent of half their salary, they would still have had the other half in local currency to provide for their needs in the Colony. By the rejection of that sensible and practical solution of the problem, the public officers elected to gamble with exchange, and the

result has been that by the rise in the gold value of the dollar, they found that their speculative bent had led them astray. Then the whole body of civil servants framed a series of memorials which, upon submission to His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, received his support in a recommendation to the Secretary of State. The answer from the Colonial Office, in the first instance, was what any practical man in the Colony might have anticipated. On the 19th of May last Lord Elgin telegraphed, in reply to Sir Matthew Nathan's application for the payment of sterling salaries at 1s. 8d., that he would consider proposals to grant relief to prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status, but he was not prepared to consider any allowance to officers more highly paid. The contentions of the heads of departments, whose memorial we reproduce to-day, apply with far more force to the officers and Government servants drawing small salaries than to the agitators for further exchange relief. Yet when two years ago, the subordinate officers presented their petition for a readjustment of their scale of salaries because of the higher cost of living in the Colony, principally in the matter of house rents, but generally in all departments, they were met with the reply that only in the matter of house rent had an increase taken place, but as to the necessities of life there had been no change. The heads of departments who framed the comparative statements of the cost of commodities present as an enclosure to their petition a scale of charges ruling for what constitute the daily wants of life in Hongkong. Table A, another of their enclosures, purports to show a bill of costs typical of the monthly expenditure of the head of a junior department with a family of three young children and drawing a salary of \$5,400, and a subordinate official drawing a salary of \$345 per annum. We need hardly do more than direct our readers to this extraordinary document to show how preposterous are the charges which the officials allege they have to incur as against the ordinary civilian in Hongkong. For the taxpayer is called upon to make provision for a man earning \$5,400 a year to the extent of \$1,080, quite 20 per cent. of his income, for his insurance fund, and a similar amount for his clothes and footwear which average \$90 a month. The servants of such a public officer cost him \$85 a month and we are asked to believe that because "teeth go" very badly in Hongkong and dentists' bills are very high" he requires a monthly provision of no less than \$30. The absurdity of these figures will be apparent to any taxpayer, and why they did not appeal to the critical faculties of the public representatives at the Legislative Council yesterday we are at a loss to conceive. The unofficial members cut a sorry figure at the meeting. Dr. Ho Kai spoke in support of the resolution moved *pro forma* by the Colonial Secretary to grant exchange compensation to the officers of the Government, involving a retrospective loss to Hongkong of \$44,000 for the first half of the current year and the paying away of a saving of no less an amount, probably, which will have accrued by December for the second half of the year. Dr. Ho Kai is the only member of the Council who sat at that board when the question of exchange compensation arose in the nineties, and how can he justify the attitude he adopted yesterday in calling upon his constituents to provide this extra sum for public servants' salaries when it is contrasted with his previous argument for an increase when the dollar had gone down? The unofficial members proved so many puppets at the will of the official wire-pullers. Let it be understood that these wire-pullers were the officials of the local administration; for Lord Elgin and the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies have consistently opposed the giving of any grant which could not be logically upheld in the interest of sterling-paid Government servants. It is not often that we side with the officials in Downing Street, but too great praise cannot be extended to them for holding the purse-strings of the Colony as tightly as they did in the matter under discussion until compelled against their better judgment to give way. Time and again the Director of Public Works has bewailed the fact in the Council that the programme of public improvement works had been curtailed owing to the shortness of funds in the Treasury. Blake Pier shelter, long recognised as a public requirement, has from year to year had to be shelved for that reason. The typhoon shelter which should have been commenced and completed long ago is not yet begun. The fire brigade apparatus antiquated, ridiculous and impotent, the laughing-stock of the community, remains unimproved because no place for a vote can be found on the Estimates. The fireboat which went down in the typhoon last year is to be replaced only to the extent of a new hull, the engines of the old float being transferred to the new launch. Yet the millions of tons of shipping which enter and leave the harbour have been for nearly a year dependent on the favour of the Steam Water Boat Company in the event of an emergency. The very essential Public Works scheme for the extension of Tytan Waterworks has made comparatively small progress because of the smallness of the funds available for the provision of an enlarged water supply to the city. Sir Henry Blake's admirable scheme for the resumption of insanitary areas can only be carried out piecemeal because the vote provided for it is inadequate to meet the needs of the community. At the same time, the enormous revenue derived from the "Pig Iron Farm" is threatened with extinction; and Sir Matthew Nathan, before

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

### THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

(13th July.)

Few of the reports issued by the several public departments in Hongkong cover such a variety of interests as that which appears in the latest issue of the *Government Gazette* under the signatures of Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., and Dr. Francis Clark, M.O.H. It deals generally with reports on the health and sanitary condition of Hongkong for 1906, and comprehends official statements from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, and of the Victoria Hospital, on lunatic asylums and the gaol hospital, on the health of the railway employees, on bacteriological investigations, and indeed, on everything relating to the health of the Colony. In these circumstances, it is manifestly impossible to do more than broach some of the principal subjects which are taken under discussion by the Medical Officers, and to hint, rather than to enter into details, at the interesting information set forth in the series of reports in question. During the past year there were 1028 births among the Chinese community and 293 among the non-Chinese, a total of 1321 altogether. It is stated, however, that the number of Chinese births registered does not give an accurate record of the number of births which have occurred. Owing to the custom of the Chinese in not registering births unless the child has survived for a month and often in the case of female children not at all, it is probable that the majority if not all of the infants which are sickly at birth or die before they have lived a month have not had their



his departure, hinted that the framers of our Budget would have to cast about for some new source of revenue when the opium returns are lost to the Colony. The sinking fund required under the loan for the construction of the Kowloon Railway is not immediately in sight, since it cannot be contained that the railway to Sam Chun will be remunerative from the moment it begins operations. In spite of the somewhat gloomy outlook as regards the Colony's Estimates of revenue, the official members by their vote yesterday granted an expenditure of about a lakh of dollars a year for salaries, which on the whole, and in the opinion of the Colonial Office, compare favourably with those of other British Colonies in the East and elsewhere. We had almost forgotten to mention the provision which must be made to the amount of something like \$100,000 per annum for the redemption of the British subsidiary coins, and when we add this sum to the total of the prospective losses which will be sustained by the Colony, it will be granted that without taxation which might be far too onerous for the ratepayers to bear the Colony will not be in such a flourishing condition that it can afford to be overgenerous with the public funds in order to maintain a service hitherto as highly paid and enjoying far more benefits and privileges than the commercial body who have made the Colony what it is to-day.

#### EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

(18th July.)

The report of the education department issued in February last was submitted to the Legislative Council at its meeting a couple of days ago. The report is especially interesting, because it shows that the educational facilities afforded the youth of Hongkong are improving and that the scholars are taking advantage of the modern education which is provided them under Government schools and in schools which depend upon the grant-in-aid. According to the Inspector of Schools' statement there are eighty-five Government and grant schools in Hongkong, which is an increase of two on the previous year. The average attendance is 54.6 as against 53.3, the increase being nearly divided between the upper and lower grade schools. The academics, which are now being taught, are also well attended and show that a very useful work is being done by those who have undertaken the task of initiating the latest generation into the mysteries of the three R's. Looking at most of the reports it would appear that great emphasis is put upon the playing of games, and in the case of one school the Inspector remarks: "They... are keen members of the Football League and play with a doggedness that deserves, but has hitherto failed to command, success. I lay some stress on these points because it is to such methods that I attribute the really remarkable change noticeable in the intelligence of the senior pupils of the last few years." Speaking of the same school, which we may remark is the Sai-ying-pun Anglo-Chinese School, Mr. E. A. Irving, the Inspector, observes: "Before then, an idea seemed almost universally prevalent that they came to school to learn as much commercial arithmetic and to read and write as much English as would get them a situation all else was vanity and vexation of spirit." The writer makes some very sensible remarks on the subject of the allocation of scholarships. He observes that if the linking of the vernacular schools with the district schools, could be made general, the latter would not doubt reap a considerable benefit. It will be remembered that before a boy can enter them an entrance examination in written Chinese has to be passed. If this preliminary knowledge were acquired in schools under the control of the Department, not only would it fit better with the pupils' further studies in Chinese at the district schools, but also they would come to school with a good grounding in arithmetic and geography and would be able to concentrate their attention almost exclusively during the next two years on the acquisition of English. The Hongkong system of education has rightly made English the medium of instruction. "The Hongkong boys are tacitly agreed to spend more than five years in English schools. The English word use is to be made of the English acquired for the advancement of other studies, there must be no time lost in acquiring it. All studies in the first 3 years should be subordinated thereto; and if some of them can be taken during a preliminary education at the vernacular schools, then so much the better. It is however to be feared, that the class of boys who attend the free vernacular schools under the grant code is not one that can afford even a few years' English education. The heading of 'Visual Instruction' an interesting and instructive series of paragraphs record the difficulty of introducing the students to subjects which are not entirely germane to state-aided education. Two years ago the Government subscribed \$3,000 towards a scheme, which had for its object the better knowledge of the mother country. Two lanterns and sets of slides were obtained and arrived in the Colony in the early part of last year. Considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing the pupils together to enjoy the advantages of this physical means of instruction and the rooms at the disposal of those responsible for the lantern exhibitions were found to be far from satisfactory. We should have immediately suggested that the pupils under their separate teachers should have been brought together in such a central building as the City Hall, but according to the Inspector of Schools there are many objections to such a scheme. After reading the remarks of Mr. Irving we remain unconvinced that if a popular series of lectures, accompanied by lantern illustrations, were given in the City Hall at an hour which would not be too late for those attending except the infant classes there would not be a crowded attendance. In the United Kingdom diagrams are favoured and supported by the school authorities, and although the children have to pay a nominal fee for admission those shown invariably prove successful. Why the same thing should not occur in Hongkong hardly appears from Mr. Irving's report. It is not necessary that the lecturers should have either a profound or extensive knowledge of the subject with which they deal, provided they give the main points; the details can be filled in by the teachers. At any rate we would recommend the subject to Mr. Irving's reconsideration.

#### THE SUGAR TRADE.

(19th July)

Japanese exchanges by the mail this morning bring fresh evidence of the close watch kept on the staple industry of Hongkong by our commercial rivals in Japan. It has been a matter of common knowledge that the sugar industry during the past and current years has been beset by many difficulties, not least of all being the rise in exchange which penalizes the Hongkong sugar refining companies in

favour of their most formidable competitors in Japan. While our local companies have had to contend with difficulties over which they have no control it is some satisfaction to learn that in the period of adversity our rivals have not made much of the opportunity which circumstances combined to create in their favour. A vernacular contemporary, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, finds a noticeable falling-off in the export of sugar from Japan this year. Our contemporary remarks that the largest market for Japanese sugar abroad is the Yangtze valley, Manchuria and Korea coming second. It makes capital out of the fact that the Hongkong Sugar Refining Company was hard pressed by the Japanese sugar in China, and has been closely affected since last year. Seeing this, the Hongkong company reduced the price of sugar from 6.45 taels to 5.85 taels in the summer last year. This had little effect, and the price was further reduced to 5.25 taels, without effect. On the other hand, the export of Japanese sugar swelled to an unparalleled extent, the stock of Hongkong sugar at Shanghai this year amounting to 130,000 bags at one time. Surprised at this state of affairs, the Hongkong company has lowered its price several times since March last, and now it is selling at 5.1 taels "and has at last succeeded in beating Japanese sugar." This admission of defeat is encouraging to Hongkong, but at what price the victory was obtained we have yet to learn. In January the Daiichi Sugar Refining Company shipped to Shanghai 22,210 piculs. The figures fell off to 1,350 piculs in February, and none at all was shipped in March. In April the shipment amounted to only 2,025 piculs, and in May 2,430 piculs. The Japan Sugar Refining Company stopped shipments entirely until May, when it shipped 3,400 piculs. The following figures show the export of sugar to China, Manchuria and Korea during the first five months of this year:

	Daiichi	Tokyo	Osaka
	Refining Co. Piculs.	Refining Co. Piculs.	Refining Co. Piculs.
January	25,044	2,569	4,670
February	7,465	45,148	3,600
March	8,310	6,930	1,420
April	7,148	4,840	3,900
May	8,075		2,891

The export during the above five months was not more than 12,000 piculs, a remarkable falling-off as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This retrogression on the part of the Japanese combine will be joyful news to Hongkong whose product in the China market, we are glad to observe, has succeeded in rehabilitating itself into favour with the Chinese consumers. Our Kowloon contemporary is our authority for the statement that while Japanese export of sugar to China in the earlier months of this year has fallen off, "Hongkong sugar has been selling rapidly." The stock at Shanghai, which at one time amounted to 130,000 bags, is now reduced to only 10,000 bags. When this fact is taken into consideration, the depression of the export of Japanese sugar to China cannot be attributed in the depression of trade in the Yangtze valley in consequence of the famine. Japanese sugar, it must be confessed, has been ousted by Hongkong sugar. The sugar exporters, however, are optimistic. They maintain that there are signs of trade revival in view of the promising crops this year. The reason of business activity is about to set in and they are confident of seeing a great increase in the business of sugar export after next month. Our contemporary, however, doubts whether these expectations can be realised, as the Hongkong company will assuredly keep up its competition.

#### Telegram.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### THE LIANG-KWANG VICEROYALTY.

#### REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF SHUM'S RESIGNATION.

H.E. CHAN HIK APPOINTED SUCCESSOR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 18th July, 10.55 a.m.

It is reported from Peking that His Excellency Chan Bik, president of the Yuchuanpu (Ministry of Posts and Communications) will be appointed Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces in succession to H.E. Shum, whose resignation has been accepted.

[It will be remembered that H.E. Chan Bik was the special commissioner who was appointed early this year to make a tour of inspection of the Provincial Minis in China. H.E. accorded a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* an interview during his brief stay in Hongkong after his visit to Canton.—Ed., H.A.T.]

#### TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consul-General from the Manila Observatory at 2 a.m. on the 13th inst.

13th, 7.30 a.m.—Cyclone has crossed Ladrones Islands north of Guam moving probably W.N.W.

#### ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

INDIAN WATCHMAN SENT TO HOSPITAL.

17th inst.

A dastardly attempt was made this morning by some unknown person to murder an Indian watchman at East Point. Only the most meagre particulars could be obtained from the police to-day, but the facts are quite plain. The watchman lived alone in a small house in Morrison Street. Last night being very close, the Indian made up his bed on the sidewalk and went to sleep. He was awakened early this morning by someone who held him down and stabbed him in the face. The watchman put up a struggle, but he was overpowered by his assailant, who beat him into unconsciousness, and fled.

At about seven o'clock to-day, an Indian policeman, attached to No. 1 Police Station, found the watchman lying on the street, covered in blood. Sergeant Cullford was notified, and the watchman, after being temporarily treated, was sent to hospital. It was impossible at the present stage to extract further information from the man, but what was obtained seemed to have satisfied the police, and we are given to understand that they have a clue, which will probably lead to an arrest in the course of a few days. The watchman's wounds are serious, but there are fair chances of his recovery.

#### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

#### THE INDIAN MURDER CASE.

At the Supreme Court last Thursday, before His Honour the Chief Justice the Jury Criminal Sessions opened, after the charge of murder against Khiser Singh, Pooia Singh, Meher Singh, and Sorain Sin, was called on for trial.

The Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Debnys and Howley, prosecuted, and Hon. Mr. H. K. M. C.M.G., instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended the prisoners.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was impanelled: Messrs. S. S. Levy, T. Arnold, A. Courtenay (foreman), E. A. Long, I. S. Gibson, D. Holland and W. McInnes.

The charge against the prisoners was that on the 15th May, 1907, they did to death and murder one Mela, a watchman.

The Attorney General said that the deceased was a watchman at No. 4, Wing Loon Lane. He had a brother, also a watchman, and on the 16th a man named Thakur Singh, went to the brother and gave him certain information, and in consequence of that the two men went to the premises, but found the gate locked. As it ought to have been open they went and reported the matter to the Police, and Sergeant Gordon went to the spot, and on climbing over the locked gate, and going to the deceased's quarters, found Mela in the kitchen covered with blood and quite dead, and he sent the body to the mortuary. "In the bedroom they found deceased's box broken open, and the contents scattered about. It was known that deceased had £40 in his box on the day of the murder, but there was no money there when the Police searched the premises. On the night of the murder the prisoners, Mela and went to the deceased's quarters, and there they made their arrangements. It would be proved that the first prisoner had a chopper, and the second a knife, and they went inside leaving the third and fourth prisoners on watch at the gate. The first two prisoners went to the kitchen of the deceased, but what actually took place there could not of course be ascertained, but it was proved that the first prisoner heard a cry of 'murder' proceeding from the quarters. He then saw the first and second prisoners walking away, the first carrying a chopper and the second a knife, both covered with blood, and there was also blood on their clothes. The first prisoner was heard to say, 'Come! let us go; we have done the work.' 'Two constables on duty also heard the words. Later on the fourth prisoner was seen walking along the way at West Point with Thakur Singh, the man who went and gave the information to the brother of the deceased as mentioned, and which caused him to go with Thakur Singh to the kitchen where the deceased was employed as watchman. It is generally known that the Indian watchman in Hongkong were very thrifty; were well paid, lived on next to nothing and lent their savings out at enormous interest, which would account for a man in the position of the deceased having £40 in his box, after making remittances to India.

Dr. Henley, Medical Officer in charge of the Public Mortuary, gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds on the body of the deceased, and said that the knife produced could not have caused the incised wounds, as, after giving his evidence at the preliminary inquiry he took the knife and found it too blunt to puncture skin; there must have been a sharp-pointed sword or knife used. The chopper produced would cause the other wounds.

Evidence was adduced, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

#### DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

Last Friday at the Supreme Court the case of the charge against the four Indians for the murder of one Mela, a watchman at the godowns at No 4 Hing Loon Lane, was continued when the brother of the deceased took the stand and gave important evidence. Witness said he was called by Thakur Singh to go to his brother's place, and when they got there the gate being closed Thakur Singh climbed over it and after a few minutes returned and said, "Your brother has been chopped." They then went and informed the police. He was sure his brother had no enemies, he was a peaceful man. He lived quietly and had saved up \$400. Witness knew all the prisoners, and did not know why they should wish his brother's harm. His brother knew them too, but they were acquaintances and not friends. Witness identified the body of his brother to Sergeant Gordon, as well as the broken trunk and all the deceased's property scattered about, from his box. Sergeant Gordon having given his evidence in accordance with the opening statement the case for the prosecution closed.

Dr. Ho Ka said he had no witnesses, and addressed himself to the jury, and made a point of the fact that the principal witnesses were accomplices. Those were Thakur Singh and Khiser Singh, and it was for the jury to consider whether their evidence had been sufficiently corroborated. At the conclusion of Dr. Ho Ka's address the Attorney General reviewed the evidence and said that while there was evidence principally of accomplices who had turned King's evidence, they told a straight story which was corroborated by the constables who had given evidence.

His Honour: You can't call them King's evidence—they have not received a pardon.

The Attorney General: They have not received a pardon, my Lord, it is true, but they are discharged at the Police Court, and the prosecution might have their evidence, and they are quite safe—they will not be proceeded against.

His Honour: Still they are not King's evidence.

The Attorney General: I submit, my Lord, that they are. But that is of no importance; they were at least accomplices, and knew all about the commission of the crime.

After the Attorney General had completed his address, His Honour the Chief Justice said that King's evidence meant when a participant in a crime confesses his guilt and receives a pardon in order that his evidence may be obtained in the interests of justice. Owing to the noise, said his Honour, made by the fans, he did not catch the remark of the Attorney General that the two principal witnesses were accomplices, and that is why he wondered how the two men view so much about the crime, and yet were not charged as accessories both before and after the crime.

His Honour then reviewed the evidence and at 11.55 a.m. the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The jury returned into Court at 12.15 p.m. and returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, but in the case of the third prisoner guilty in lesser degree.

His Honour, then, assuming the black cap, passed sentence of death upon each in turn.

The Court was crowded with Indians at the time, and a peculiar murmur passed over them as the sentence was pronounced.

#### CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

In this case Li Leung, the young man who was arrested for an order to set aside a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 26th March, as

it was executed when he was alleged to be a minor, was charged with conspiring to defraud, in conjunction with other persons unknown, one Mah Fok Sek, out of the sum of \$10,000.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Debnys, Looker and Deacon, defended the prisoner, and entered a plea of "guilty."

Mr. Slade said that the prisoner was a scion of a very respectable family, and was, although so young, a married man with one child. He lived up till last year at the family house, when his mother, a lady of strong character sent him to Hongkong to learn English, and here he unfortunately fell into the hands of older men whose career he was advised to represent himself as being of full age. He did not know that he was doing very wrong; he was a man of not very great intellect, and might, in fact, be called a fool, and the act he was induced to commit was partly stupid if partly criminal. But he was not one of those criminals who deserved a heavy punishment, as one who preyed upon society, and he would ask for a lenient penalty. The man had already suffered for his fault by worry of mind, besides having been already in jail.

The Attorney General said the facts of the case were new for it to be necessary for him to say anything and he would leave it in His Lordship's hands.

His Honour said that under all the circumstances he thought the justice of the case would be met by a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment without hard labour.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

The next case was that of Wong Kun v. Li Chien, who after being banished from the Colony for a period of five years from the 19th June, 1906, returned to the Colony and was arrested on the 16th June, 1907.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and Messrs. Louis, A. Rose (foreman), Alex. Bain, Luigi A. Musso, Salvatore Musso, R. Lawrence, P. Maria Nolasco da Silva, and Ernest Gamble, defended the prisoner, and entered a plea of "guilty."

The police records were produced giving photograph, finger marks and description of the prisoner.

Prisoner strenuously denied that he had ever been banished, and the jury said they wished to see the scars described as being on his body, and retired at 1 p.m. for the purpose.

After the examination the jury said they were satisfied that the prisoner was the banished man, and his Honour sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.

This closed the Criminal Sessions, and the jurors were discharged.

#### HOW TO SECURE TRADE OF CHINA.

#### BUSINESS TRIP PROPOSED.

Suggesting that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce send a deputation of its members to the principal Chinese ports to meet the commercial bodies of those cities and thereby engender more friendly relations between the commercial and trade interests of the Occident and Orient, and especially for Seattle's benefit, and declaring that the lack of American intercourse with the Flowery Kingdom is due, not to the exclusion laws, but to the abuse of them by petty officials on the Pacific coast, Fletcher Brockman, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for China and Korea, yesterday addressed the Chamber of Commerce, reports the *Seattle Post* of 19th ult.

He told of the field of commerce in awakened China, which lies open to the nation that will go after it in the right way. The speaker took occasion to pay high compliments to Chinese character. Mr. Brockman said, in part:

"China is destined to be the centre of the new world of civilization. I feel that the Chinese are the equals, if not the superiors, of any people of Asia. There is no people whose reliability is more thoroughly developed or whose generosity is greater. When a Chinaman gets ahead in a business sense he wants to increase and he does not remain idly in his past condition. He is one of a people which appreciates all the demands of civilization and he spends his money freely. One of the great mistakes of America is due, not to the great misapprehension made in America is to have either scorned or patronized the Chinese and they rightly resented it."

"Seattle's position has been different from that of the rest of the country, and I do not intend to flatter when I say that your city's attitude toward China is something of which the nation may well be proud."

"The transformation in China's educational system has been absolute and complete. The system which was in vogue for 2,000 years is now changed, and the new system is the best modern education, that of Japan and America, has been adopted. American education is really the ideal of China. This has resulted in the sending of thousands of students abroad to study the conditions in other countries, and every one of these becomes an apostle for Western things. What this means to commerce is obvious."

The entire industrial system of China has also changed. The reason for the tardy introduction of railroads in the empire is due to the fact that heretofore other nations have always used them for purposes of conquest, and so far have succeeded in creating a panic every time the subject is broached.

"Because American promoters have not kept their promises that no other foreign capital should own these railroads it is almost impossible to get any concessions from the Chinese."

"The American missionary, from the business point of view, has been an advertisement for the West. His clothes, schools and the materials he brings with him are effective in stimulating trade with our nation. He has created a good feeling and good will toward us, and, there fore, a real asset."

"The Chinese do not object to the exclusion act but they do object to being invited to an exposition afterward, to be caught at San Francisco and humiliated. Reenactment for this petty treatment accorded them by petty officials it at the bottom of the recent boycott."

"If we wish to get the trade of China we must put brains and enterprise into our commerce. We must go over there to stay with the people and study their wants. This is why other countries have greater success."

"In the famine the people affected had money to pay for the flour they needed, but could not get it because of our trade relations and transportation facilities. The present condition of the merchants' marine has also much to do with it."

"I would suggest that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce send a deputation to China to meet with the chambers of the principal cities for the purpose of creating a better understanding between the two nations, and that in 1909 you be especially courteous to your Chinese visitors. It would be the best stroke you could make to render a real service to American trade."

"The Chamber of Commerce unanimously expressed its appreciation of Mr. Brockman's counsel and address."

#### HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

#### FIRST ROUND.

The first two matches in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition were contested last Thursday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure before a large gathering of military and civilian spectators.

V.R.C. "A" TEAM V.R.C. "B" TEAM.

The V.R.C. team seemed to have had the better of the game throughout, and had little difficulty in scoring 7 goals in the first half and 5 goals in the second half to their opponents' nil.

Considering that the R.E. "B" team are quite new to the game, it was generally conceded that they played well and tried to score but without success.

The following is the V.R.C. "A" Team:—H. A. Lammett (Capt.), L. E. Lammett, H. C. Sayer, N. H. Alves, A. V. Barros, J. M. Rosa, Pereira and P. M. Remedios.

27th CO. R.G.A. V.R.C. "A" TEAM.

These teams next met, soon after the first match. This was by far the more interesting match of the afternoon as both sides seemed to be more evenly matched. The Artillery men, however, had the game in their favour, through being able to handle the ball better, and after the whistle went for half time, they had 3 goals to their credit against nil. In the second half the Engineers made many attempts to score, but were unsuccessful through not being able to shoot quicker, and the Artillery men scored another 4 goals before the game ended, thus making the score, 7 goals to nil.

It is rather difficult at the moment to say who will carry off the Shield this year, as the plenty of time for the weaker teams to improve by hard practice. Opinions incline in favour of the Corinthian Club with the Artillery men as their most dangerous opponents.

#### RICE MARKET IN JAPAN.

#### ABNORMAL PRICES RULING.

According to the *Japan Chronicle* the rice market in Japan has gone up abnormally of late. The rate is ruling at over 17 per *koku*, and the retail price advanced in Kobe to over 25 sen per *shu* which is said to be a record price for the city. Loud complaints are being heard from the poorer classes as to the dearth of rice. In an article, the *Osaka Shimbun* observes that the present quotations on the rice-market form a record. The causes which are forcing up the market may be varied, continues the *Osaka Journal*, but the general appreciation of commodities and the increase of Land-tax may be the principal factors. The failure of crops in Russia and China may also be responsible in some measure for rise of the market, but this having no direct bearing on the corn market of Japan, its influence on the Japanese rice market may soon disappear.

It is generally admitted that the price of rice has been comparatively low, and that it was only natural that it should go up. The advance in the price of rice will increase the difficulty of the poorer classes to get a living, and will affect the country economically, but on the other hand it will increase the profit of the farmers, with the result of an enhancement in the value of land, which will give an inducement to capitalists to invest their money in real estate.

The most important question for the consideration of the economic circles of Japan, and it requires very careful study. The improvement of the living of the masses and the steady increase in the population will naturally increase the demand for rice, the output of rice in Japan will in time become inadequate to meet the demand, and the importation of cereals will rapidly increase. A large area of waste land still awaits cultivation, and the method of tilling land still leaves room for much improvement, so that the advance in the price of rice may hasten the cultivation of waste land and also bring about an improvement in the methods of tilling the soil.

#### WHEAT TRADE IN JAPAN.

#### STEADY INCREASE IN IMPORTATION.

The importation of American flour continues to increase steadily and last year the importation amounted to 3,500,000 bushels. When this is added to the flour produced in Japan, the total annual consumption of flour in this country amounts to over 4,200,000 bushels.

The marked increase of the importation of flour since the Russo-Japanese war has given an incentive to the flour-milling industry in Japan, with the result that old companies have extended their works and new companies have rapidly been formed. There are now 21 new mill companies, and according to the vernacular papers the output of flour in 24 hours when these new mills come into full operation is estimated at 54,800 barrels, or 21,921 bags, in addition to some 10,700 bags produced by the old mills.

In addition there are two mills in Manchuria—the Changchung flour mill and Manchuria flour mill, these two mills producing 400 barrels each. When the output of the mill at Hankow, 400 barrels, is added, the daily output of flour in Japanese mills in the Far East will amount to 23,812 barrels or 774,360 bags a month—2,973,220 bags a year. Assuming the demand for flour in Japan is 4,500,000 bags a year, there will be an excess of supply of nearly that amount—i.e., the output will be nearly double the present demand. The principal mills are the Imperial Flour Mill Company, with a capital of ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels a day; the Nishin Flour Mill, with a capital of ¥300,000, producing capacity 600 barrels; the Meiji Flour Mill, capital ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; Dai Nippon Flour Mill, ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; the Nishin Flour Mill, capital ¥500,000 and producing capacity 400 barrels; the Mogi Flour Mill (at Kanagawa), producing capacity 100 barrels; the Changchung Flour Mill, producing capacity 400 barrels; and the flour mill at Hankow, producing capacity 600 barrels.—*Japan Chronicle*.

#### "HOOLOGANISM" IN KOBE.

#### ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 7th inst. says:—On Friday afternoon at about 2 o'clock four children were on the Minatogawa bank, when one of them, a girl of twelve, was enticed by a coolie, about 23 years of age, to leave the others. When a little distance away he picked up the child and carried her to the Minatogawa tunnel. The other children, frightened, ran and informed the mother of the girl. Information was at once given to the police, and a number of constables were immediately sent to the Minatogawa bank. The girl was met proceeding towards her home. She was weeping and very frightened. The man outraged her and then ran away towards Nagata, going out by the western end of the tunnel. Up to about 10 p.m. a number of men suspected of being the culprit were apprehended, but they were all released, their liberty as there was no evidence against them. The culprit is still at large. He is said to be the type of coolie employed in the iron works.

#### A CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA!

February 18 of this year will be memorable being the date on which the Empress Dowager issued a Decree stating that, owing to the dangers overhanging the Empire, she had decided to grant a Constitution and a Parliament to the country. To prepare for the coming changes thus indicated Her Majesty sought to impress upon the officials and people the importance of avoiding the harmful habits hitherto prevalent in officialdom, to seek merely to make things look well on the surface without paying attention to the quality of the substance. The promulgation of this Edict not unreasonably created a great deal of mild excitement. It was discussed by the native Press which, apparently, was unanimous in expressing satisfaction in view of the contemplated change; it became a subject for rejoicing and patriotic speech-making in some educational establishments; whilst the Chinese commercial world, in Shanghai as elsewhere, was not slow to join in the chorus of jubilation. It may be useful in this connection to call to mind that it was only last year that an Imperial Edict to abolish the old system of official promotion by literary examination was issued. This was practically the opening of the door of preferment to men who had been trained, not only in the Chinese Classics, but also in the arts and sciences of the modern world, and may be, perhaps, from some points of view looked upon as a preliminary step which was gradually to prepare the way for the introduction of a Constitution and Parliament.

It was almost generally understood at the time when this Edict was issued that some of the highest officials were not altogether in favour of the proposed change, not primarily because they did not believe that a Constitution and a Parliament would be highly advantageous to the country, but rather because of the grave doubts they entertained as to the fitness of the people to have such heavy responsibilities imposed upon them. Public attention has once again been directed to this subject by the issue of a Decree on the 8th inst. granting permission to any one to present suggestions to the Throne as to the best and speediest manner of introducing parliamentary representation and a Constitution in the Empire. Every facility for so doing is to be provided. Permission is to be given to those residing in Peking, irrespective of personal rank or standing, to present their memorial through the Censorate, whilst those in the Provinces may do so through their Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals. The stipulation is made, however, that these high officials must first see to it that the suggestions presented shall be of a workable and feasible nature and not of the visionary type which experience has shown to be almost infrequent. The issue of this Decree, which may be regarded as supplementary to the original one dealing with the subject, would seem to imply that the Empress Dowager is in earnest in her desire to bring about these momentous changes in the administrative machinery of the Empire. It also furnishes a gratifying indication that she is fully awake to the necessity of endeavouring to gain the co-operation of all who may be in any way qualified to offer wise suggestions as to the way in which the great work contemplated can best be undertaken.

Students of Chinese history will not need to be reminded that there is sufficient documentary proof that three millenniums ago these people had some rudimentary conceptions of freedom and popular representation. H.E. the former Chinese Minister to Great Britain, in a paper recently read by him before the "China Society" in London, pointed out the constitutional character of the Government in ancient China; and maintained that at that remote period there were germs of a constitutional tendency ingrained in the national mind of China; and the inference was drawn that, even so long after, they may be expected to germinate and ripen under favourable conditions. The most hopeful feature in the situation at the present time is undoubtedly the fact that the Empress Dowager has seen the wisdom of ascertaining the views and inviting the opinions of the people as well as the officials of the country—surely something new under the sun as far as China is concerned. On the other hand, however, it must not be forgotten that it is but a short time since the Councilors on Internal Government Reform received memorials from 22 Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals concerning the reorganization or arrangement of the various Provincial Administrations which, perhaps, may be considered in some respects as preliminary to the introduction of a Constitution. The longest memorial was from H.E. Chang Chih-tung, dealing in detail with the great harm, which, he believes, both Government and



CANTON-HANKOW  
RAILWAY.

## THE MASS MEETING.

FORMATION OF "THE KWANGTUNG  
BANK."

## CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th July.

The much-talked-of mass meeting for the election of a board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company took place at the Company's office yesterday. There were present some eight hundred shareholders together with the Provincial Judge, Kung Sum Tam, who presided over the meeting, the two Magistrates of Nanhai and Punyu, the Police officials, the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow and the representatives of the different railway companies throughout the Empire, and many others. At 7 a.m. the Provincial Judge with the other officials arrived at the Company's office with several hundred troops and posted them along the Po Wah Fong Street, in which the Company's office is situated, for protection purposes in case of emergency. No other persons were allowed to pass through this street except those who could produce admission tickets and prove that they were going to take part at the meeting. From 9 o'clock in the morning, ballot commenced to be taken, and votes were cast in the ballot boxes, which were not opened until noon, when all the shareholders who had applied for admission tickets were present. A gun was fired to announce the opening of the ballot boxes, and the votes were taken out one by one by Mr. Ha Yang-sang, who passed them on to the Provincial Judge, who in turn handed them to another person, who read out the name of the nominee. As one ballot was opened, the name of the person nominated was at once recorded and his name posted on the wall, whilst the original ballot papers were again put into other boxes which were afterwards sealed up by the Provincial Judge himself. The counting of the votes could not be completed until about seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Lo Po-shun, formerly member of the late board of directors of the Company, secured 306 votes with shares amounting to 755,200; Mr. Wong Shiu-ping, formerly vice-president of the Company, secured 260 votes with shares amounting to 546,900; Sir Chunlung Liang Cheng 142 votes with shares amounting to 550,300; Mr. Li King-fun 137 votes with shares amounting to 366,900; H. B. Chang Pat-sze 155 votes with shares amounting to 326,900; etc.

Mr. Lo Po-shun thus having secured the greatest number of votes was therefore elected President; and Mr. Wong Shiu-ping, being second in the number of votes, was thus appointed Vice-President, whilst the rest will be appointed to the board of directors.

The provincial Judge first made a speech before the meeting, and all those present were quite orderly, and the meeting passed off without any hitch, and quite quietly. After the meeting the Provincial Judge drafted two telegrams, one to be sent to the Ministry of Communications and Posts at Peking, the other to Shanghai to H.E. Viceroy Shun, reporting the result of the meeting. It was a little after ten o'clock when the Judge left the office. The Judge will again proceed to the Company's Office this morning, to check the ballot papers.

Before the ballots were opened, a group photograph was taken of all those present. Two large flags were hoisted over the door of the office, and excellent accommodation was provided for all shareholders as well as all representatives of the Press and others.

Now as the difficulty and trouble of the company have been settled by this mass meeting for the election of the board of directors, which passed off far more quietly and harmoniously than anticipated, it is to be hoped that the working of the Company will be in future carried on in a satisfactory manner.

## A RAILWAY BANK.

In reference to the meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company held at the Company's Office on the 10th instant, with regard to the opening of a railway bank in connection with the Company, the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That Mr. Lau Siu-chuk who holds 40,000 railway shares, and is the originator of the suggestion for the opening of the bank, and who has drawn up regulations governing it, be appointed Manager of the bank without further election. (2) That the Bank be styled "The Kwangtung Bank," without the addition of the word "Railway," as the railway is subject to be returned to the Government after a certain number of years, whilst the Bank is not. (3) That an attempt be made to get the agreement for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway cancelled and the line be built with funds of this Company. (4) That twenty honorary members be selected from the different Charitable Institutions, etc., to help the Company's officials in their work, and be subject to change annually.

In addition to the above, another resolution was passed to the effect that the President and vice-president of the Company when elected are to hold office for a term of two years and may remain in office if found satisfactory.

## CAPE COLLINSON LIGHT.

## PROPOSED ALTERATION.

On and after the 1st October, 1907, Cape Collinson Light will be 3rd order, occulting, visible 16 miles.

The new light will be exhibited from the existing tower, will show white and red between the same bearings as at present, and will be occulted for 3 seconds every 10 seconds.

During the work of alteration, the existing fixed light will be exhibited from a platform erected adjacent to the tower, at the same elevation as at present.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## HEALTH OF THE EMPLOYEES.

Dr. J. C. Thompson, Railway Medical Officer, writes in his annual report for 1906:—

The report of the Railway Medical Officer for the year 1906 can only be of a limited character, owing to the fact that systematic medical records only began to be made towards the end of the year. In future years the usual statistical form of report will be possible.

2. The British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway is extended over a line of nearly one mile from Hungshing to the neighbourhood of Sham-chi, including a tunnel through the Kowloon range of hills, and already operations are in progress at many points along this line. Between four and five thousand men were engaged on the works during the latter part of the year, and the number is being rapidly increased as new sections are taken in hand. There are two permanent camps, one at the Tunnel South Face near Kowloon, where in December there were employed twelve Europeans, thirty Indians, and seven hundred Chinese, the other at the Tunnel North Face near Kaung-han in the Sha-tin valley, where in December the number of employees was seven Europeans, seventy-two Indians, and five hundred Chinese. A storehouse has been established at Lok-tok-tai, a sub-storehouse at Lok-lo-sha, on Tida Cove, and an extensive stockpile of Indian labour, which will be moved as needs of the work may demand, exist at intervals between Hung-hom and Fan-ling, some four miles beyond Tai-po.

3. It became apparent early in the year that a special Medical Officer for the Railway would be necessary, but it was not until October that such an officer became available. From 4th May Dr. H. Macfarlane acted as Medical Officer of the camps, and did what was his duty in Kowloon. On 4th October, Dr. J. W. Hatfield arrived in the Colony, and assumed the office. On 7th December he was transferred to other duty, and I was appointed to the post. On 24th August Mr. Chan Hin Fan, a licentiate of the Hongkong College of Medicine, was appointed to be Chinese Medical Officer resident at the Tunnel North Face camp; and on the 14th November the Railway authorities were granted permission to avail themselves of the Government Dispensary under Mr. Lau Lai, Chinese Medical Officer at Tai-po, for treatment of native employees on the section of the line near Tai-po.

4. A medical office and dispensary have been established at Tunnel South Face, and also at Tunnel North Face, it is proposed to erect a small hospital at each of these camps. These hospitals will be centres for dealing with out-patients, and for the rendering of first aid in serious emergencies, through accident or otherwise, and will contain one or two wards for the in-patient of Chinese employees who may require special attention in hospital without the necessity of skilled nursing.

5. European employees are treated by the medical officer in their own quarters for brief illnesses, or for conditions not requiring trained nursing; for more serious ailments they are transferred to the Government Civil Hospital, where they are treated on a par with the general public. Similar arrangements are made for the treatment of Indian employees, and the proposed camp hospitals should make local provision for the treatment of Indians.

Chinese cases of a serious or chronic character are sent to the Government Civil Hospital or Tung Wa Hospital, as in each case is considered most fitting.

6. For the removal of sick from the various camps to the hospitals in Victoria, an arrangement has been made for their transport by the Kowloon Sanitary Staff, on telephonic requisition to the Sanitary Disinfecting Station, and the rate to be paid by the railway for each case thus transferred, the rate being so estimated as to cover wages of men, cost of transport over the harbour, and tear and wear of ambulances. This arrangement secures prompt and expeditious transfer of the patients by persons who are accustomed to doing such work, while in case of infectious disease questions of the disinfection of ambulances will be directly under the control of the Sanitary Board's employees.

7. The question of the severe prevalence of malaria among employees of railway of all nationalities became a very serious one during the latter part of the year. Accurate figures are not at my disposal, but it will give some idea of the state of affairs when it is mentioned that on one day in October over fifty coolies belonging to the South Face camp were removed to hospital; most of them suffering from malaria; and that at the North Face camp fifty coolies of this disease came under treatment in November, and one hundred and twenty-four in December. Work at the end of the tunnel was in consequence seriously hindered during the autumn months. A few cases of dysentery and some of beriberi also occurred at both camps; but otherwise cases coming under observation were principally boils and ulcers, resulting for the most part from skin abrasions sustained on the works. Cases of serious accidental injury have fortunately thus far been few.

8. Under instructions from His Excellency the Governor, I made a special visit to the South Face camp on 3rd September to report regarding the causation of the prevalence of malaria there, and on 23rd October I similarly inspected and reported on the neighbourhood of the North Face camp. In both localities I found conditions existing that fully accounted for the severe epidemics that prevailed, into which, however, I need not enter here in any detail; and in each case I made a series of recommendations for the amelioration of these conditions. My recommendations have been largely carried into effect; and further works are now in progress that may be expected to greatly improve matters in this respect before the advent of the next malaria season.

## PHILIPPINE NAVY YARD.

## CHINESE SUPERCEDE JAPANESE MECHANICS.

One hundred Japanese mechanics and labourers employed at the Olongapo Naval Station were discharged yesterday, by order of Captain Harris, commandant of the station, reports the Manila Times of 6th inst.

The order of dismissal was summary and unexpected, no reason for the action being assigned, so far as can be ascertained, by Captain Harris.

Efforts are now being made by the naval authorities at Olongapo to secure Chinese to take the places of discharged men and it is understood that a number of carpenters have already been hired in Manila and are on their way to the station.

The news of the summary dismissal of all Japanese at Olongapo was received in Manila this morning from a source which is absolutely reliable. Details are lacking. Captain Harris is at Olongapo and could not be communicated with by the hour of going to press. The Japanese Consul was seen with reference to the matter. He stated that he had received no official or private information of the reported action of Captain Harris.

## THE RETS AT CANTON.

## REJOICINGS ON THE "PAUL BEAU."

Last Saturday evening, the *Paul Beau* was beautifully illuminated at her moorings in Wing Lok Street wharf, Chinese and Japanese lanterns, electric globes, etc., making a very pleasing effect, the illumination being an indication of what the participants in the fête organized by the Committee of the French National Festival would see the next evening at Canton. At 11 o'clock the vessel left the wharf. The programme of the fête meant two nights on board ship, and as the cabins were naturally all given to the first comers, numbers were disappointed in not finding berths. The young and courageous ones availed themselves of the lounge on deck, but many were those who turned back when they found that sleeping accommodation in the cabins could not be had.

As it was the best was done. The *Paul Beau* arrived early in the morning at Canton. Guides were at once in evidence to take visitors to the City, whither quite a number of passengers went, and others prepared themselves for the reception at the French Consulate, where M. Verodard, the assistant Consul for France, received the congratulations of visitors. After the reception at the Consulate all Shamen were on board the *Paul Beau*, where Madame Pasquet, the wife of the agent of the company at Canton, with characteristic French amiability, and aided by Capt. Lapique, the director of the Company, entertained the visitors. The reception on board being less official and almost improvised, was none the less cordial and full of life. The French Colony was well represented, including many ladies and gentlemen, including Mr. Mansfield, H.B.M. Consul-General, and Miss Mansfield, Mr. King, the Commissioner of Customs, the American Consul, the commanders of the various gunboats in port, were all on board the *Paul Beau*. Everything went on merrily, the excellent orchestra and good French champagne aiding not a little towards the realization of mutual satisfaction. Everything contributed to show that the *Paul Beau* was not only most cordial but also universally popular.

At 10 o'clock in the afternoon the series of matches and other sports were gone through by the sailors of the British, American, German and French gunboats—all rivaling in a most friendly manner to make a good show; and judging from the peals of laughter and applause, the spectators were well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment. Messrs. Knott, Messrs. Martel, who were in charge of this part of the programme, were to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. The spectacle of the evening was the illumination of the Bund and gardens, and the frigate of several houses, which made a very pleasing spectacle. Blue, white and red were conspicuous everywhere. The illuminations and bunting on the *Paul Beau* were seen to great advantage from the shore. Flower boats and sampans and boats of all sizes and descriptions surrounded the ship, all anxious to get a good place of vantage to enjoy the display of fireworks which was started immediately after the dinner offered at the French Consulate to the French colony. About 10 o'clock Col. Young, the commander of the Chinese guard of the Concession, gave the signal and for two hours there was a continuous display of fireworks; and general display of fireworks, the noise being such that very little could be heard of the concert which was being played in the Gardens by the Canton Band, played in the Gardens by the Canton Band, played in the Gardens by the Canton Band.

The wind, which at this time increased in force, helped greatly to make the music inaudible. On the Bund, shortly after midnight, the spectators began to disperse and by that time the *Paul Beau* was supposed to leave, but the number of boats around her and in front of the Bund formed such a compact mass that it was three-quarters of an hour before Capt. Mathis could find a way clear for the ship to pass. At one o'clock the ship was more and amid cheers from the ship and shore, the sailing of the vessel gradually left her moorings. Shamen was lost sight of in the darkness. All were tired, but none the less all had the feeling and satisfaction of having had a good time. Messrs. Barretto & Co., the agents of the French line of Canton steamers, may be congratulated on the success of their enterprise in sending the *Paul Beau* to Canton on Saturday.

## THE DISPUTED MORTGAGE.

## WHO PAYS THE COSTS?

15th inst.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Co., appeared before their Honours the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sitting as a Full Court in Appellate Jurisdiction, to argue on the subject of the payment of the costs in the case of *Loong Kee v. Hui Ng Wai*.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Burton appeared for the defendant.

In this case the plaintiff stated that on his return to Hongkong he was surprised to receive a demand from the defendant for the repayment of the sum of \$1,000, advanced on a mortgage of plaintiff's property, such mortgage having been executed during the plaintiff's absence in Australia.

Judgment had been given in this case for the plaintiff, but costs had been ordered to be paid by the plaintiff, as it was held that both parties had been swindled by some party or parties unknown, and the defendant was the most unfortunate.

Mr. Pollock argued that as there was negligence on the part of the defendants in not making a proper investigation before accepting the mortgage and making the advance, therefore that the defendant should pay the costs.

Mr. Pollock continued his arguments up to and after theiffin adjournment and subsequently quoted at some length authorities to show why the plaintiff should not pay the costs, his point being that there was no misconduct on the part of the plaintiff, and therefore the Court had no discretion to deprive the successful plaintiff of his costs.

Mr. Slade then took up the argument and said that the defendant held that the proceeds of the mortgage were received by and on behalf of the plaintiff and for his benefit, and for the benefit of his firm, or of the firm in which he had been a partner, before his point being that the signature to the mortgage was the plaintiff's own, and which the plaintiff had denied, and was acting on his behalf and with his connivance.

After further argument his Honour the Chief Justice said the reason why he ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of the unsuccessful defendant was that he considered it had been made clear that there had been legal negligence on the part of the plaintiff in leaving the title deeds of his property in his house and not getting hold of them. It had been shown in evidence that the money was used in paying off the debts of the plaintiff's firm, in which the son, or alleged son, was a partner. Under all the circumstances his Honour said he must order the plaintiff to pay the costs.

His Honour the Puisne Judge concurred, and the order was made accordingly.

The Full Court adjourned sine die.

## THE BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

## REPORT BY DR. HANSTON.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge, writes in his annual report for 1906.

STAFF.

Dr. C. M. Hanston, the newly appointed Assistant Bacteriologist, arrived in the Colony on 4th April, 1906. In addition to his duties at the Public Mortuary, he regularly assists me in the general routine bacteriological examinations. In addition he has carried on a certain amount of research work. Without his assistance, it would have been impossible to have started the Laboratory Bacteriological Institute for general work and research study.

## BUILDINGS.

The Institute was opened for routine bacteriological examinations and research work on the 15th March, 1906. From this time onwards, the Bacteriologist confined his attention almost entirely to the fittings and equipment of the building for all kinds of research work. As these are somewhat complicated, and require considerable care and time, it was found impossible to commence through research work until later in the year. A full description of the buildings and the accommodation provided was supplied by the Honorable the Director of Public Works in his Annual Report for the year 1906. In my opinion, the buildings have special qualifications for carrying out bacteriological examinations and research. The laboratory accommodation is excellent, and with suitable and animal houses completes a compound admitting of the most varied experimental work. Each laboratory is fully equipped with the necessary apparatus according to the requirements. A micrographic apparatus has been ordered from home, and will be fitted up in one of the rooms specially prepared for this class of work. Another room is specially reserved for conducting any experimental or other research work which may be necessary from time to time. At present, arrangements are being made to have this room fitted with electrical apparatus in order to conduct certain important experiments on the action of light on bacteria.

The complete apparatus for the manufacture of vaccine lymph, in accordance with the methods employed in the Government Laboratories in London, has been fitted up in the Serum Laboratory, and gives satisfaction.

A hot room is provided in the basement for the incubation of bacteria on a large scale, as in the production of toxins used in the preparation of different sera.

The animal houses are fitted so that they may be used for animals employed in the test and production of toxins and sera.

The smaller rooms are used for breeding purposes.

## SHANGHAI DOCKS.

## A POOR DIVIDEND.

We are in receipt of the following communication from Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

"We are informed by the Shanghai Dock and Wharf Co., Ltd., that the Shanghai Dock and Wharf Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share for the year ending 30th April, 1907. The meeting is advertised to be held on the 30th instant and the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd instant."

## THE ANKING ASSASSINATION.

The *N. C. D. News* translates the following from the *Universal Gazette* published on the 9th inst.:—"In a circular note dated Saturday, 6th instant, to the various territorial Tao-tais of this Vicerealty, signed by H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, of which a copy was received by his Honour Tao-tai Jui Cheng of this port, the Viceroy states as follows:—

"During the annual examination and inspection this morning of the cadets of the German School of Ankiow by H.E. En Min, Governor of Ankiow, and just as his Excellency had arrived in the school quarters, the Assistant Director of the School, Tao-tai Hui Hui-tai, suddenly held up a revolver and fired at his Excellency. The shot followed each other in rapid succession so that his Excellency was hit in several places and in consequence of this he was wounded and died at two o'clock the same afternoon (Saturday). Hui Hui-tai was arrested and openly declared that he had had in his mind the overthrow of all Manchus for over ten years. At a conference of the Provincial Treasurer, Judge and Territorial Tao-tai, it was unanimously agreed that the assassin should be summarily executed; which was accordingly done. The Viceroy has now dispatched Chu En-tai (Salt Intendant and Acting Governor of Ankiow) with a detachment of picked troops and the two viceroys *Kiangyuan* and *Nankin* to Ankiow to suppress any disorders that may arise through the assassination, and the said Tao-tai has been instructed to investigate matters and mete out any punishment that may be necessary. The receivers of this circular note are hereby instructed to keep a sharp watch within their several jurisdictions so that they may be prepared to deal with any disorders that may occur in the part of much desperadoes, of which Hui Hui-tai is an example."

## AFTER THE MURDER.

The same paper also publishes a circular note dated the 7th inst. from the provincial authorities at Ankiow addressed to the Tao-tais of Wuhu, Kiangyuan and Shanghai, of which we translate the following:—

"After we had meted capital punishment throughout the city of Ankiow and a panic was thereby alloyed. His late Excellency Governor En Min was laid in his coffin on the 10th inst. Soldiers sympathizing with the political aim of Hui Hui-tai had been placed by him as guards in the Armory of the Board of Ordinance and these upon being ordered to hand over their charges, resisted the troops sent to disarm them. In consequence of this a fight ensued in which all the malcontents were either slain or made prisoners. After a partial inquiry had been held over the prisoners, they were ordered to confinement. Three malcontents, viz. Kuang Pu-ze, Chen Tai-ping and Tiao Hui-shan succeeded in escaping and are being made for. A strict search is being made for them at daybreak this morning to hold points along the river.

"It is stated that two of the malcontents escaped up river going in merchant steamers. We therefore request that a strict watch be kept for these men."

We may state in regard to the summary execution of Hui Hui-tai that permission to do so was first obtained by telegram from H.E. Viceroy, and the superior officer of the officials at Ankiow.

We understand that Viceroy Tuan Fang intends to proceed against the sponsors and guarantors of Hui Hui-tai, the murderer of the late Governor En Min in which case both the present Governor, Provincial Judge, Territorial Tao-tai and Prefect of Ankiow will be implicated. Further that after the decapitation of Hui Hui-tai, his body was cut out of his body, and placed in a coffin to be sent to the Governor's mansion.

## EYE DISEASES IN HONGKONG.

## REPORT BY DR. HANSTON.

Dr. G. M. Hanston, M.B., late Clinical Assistant, Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, reports on the ophthalmic department of the Tung Wah Hospital for last year as follows:—

In making my report with reference to the ophthalmic department of the Tung Wah Hospital I have to the first place to thank the Directors of this institution and through them Dr. Teu Haw, for their invariable courtesy and ready acquiescence in any suggestion of mine for the benefit of the patients.

The ophthalmic department, as mentioned in last year's report, was opened in December, 1905, and work has been continued uninterruptedly to the present date.

## HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Originally patients were seen on Thursdays from 5.00 p.m. At first patients were few in number but the growth of the department as soon as it became known amongst the Chinese was extraordinary. On more than one occasion many as fifty patients were present.

Those who are acquainted with the time and trouble that have to be expended over each individual case to ensure accuracy of diagnosis and treatment will not be surprised to learn that often one could not leave the hospital until nearly 8.00 p.m. on these occasions. I must therefore take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Leung Chik Fan, Mr. Tan Tek Seng and members from the College of Medicine for Chinese, who have assisted me in the work.

I have now placed an extra day at the disposal of the hospital and attend on Mondays as well as Thursdays. The department is growing so fast that it might eventually be necessary to add still another day, though I would fall rather heavily on one who has a busy private practice to attend to as well.

## OBJECTS.

The objects of this department are twofold:—

(1.) The relief of the appalling amount of suffering from eye disease existing amongst the Chinese.

(2.) The practical training of Chinese students of medicine in this special subject to enable them more effectively to relieve their afflicted fellow countrymen.

PREVALENCE OF EYE DISEASE IN HONGKONG.

With regard to the first of these objects, it has always been the opinion of oculists at home and on the Continent that eye diseases flourish most in the country where eye diseases flourish most. A slight acquaintance with the Chinese calls for a modification of this opinion. The Egyptian Government has recently made most effectual steps with the view of eradicating eye diseases more especially with the infectious ophthalmias by instituting a system of travelling hospitals and these have been a great success.

In Hongkong these infectious ophthalmias are always extraordinarily prevalent. I may mention here that in 1905 I made a systematic examination of the eyes of the children in three of our large charitable institutions in Hongkong, the result was the astounding revelation that over 70% of the children were affected with trachoma. I considered it my duty to make a report on the subject to the Sanitary Board. The Board was interested but shrank from adding to its many labours. I can only add that should the Government, which at present is evincing such interest in hygiene as far as school children are concerned, ever desire to deal with the subject my services if wished for will be, as far as the exigencies of private practice permit, at his Excellency's disposal.

The infectious ophthalmias have formed the bulk of eye diseases treated during the year. This obtains at all eye hospitals but the relative proportion of those attending at the Tung Wah Hospital for these complaints is far higher than is the case at any of the London eye hospitals, not even excepting the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital which is on certain days inundated with immigrants damped in East London.

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

The main causes of blindness in the Chinese are trachoma and birth ophthalmia. It is pitiful to see the ravages of these diseases. The ophthalmic department in Hongkong of the two causes of blindness the more frequent. I have now undertaken a Post Office employee who is another two months would most certainly have lost his sight from old standing trachoma. This man was going about his work sowing the disease broadcast—every individual using the same towels or basin as this man would in all probability develop trachoma and if untreated would run a considerable risk of partial or total blindness. I mention this not as an alarmist (though it is high time somebody sounded the alarm in Hongkong) but as a matter of fact in fact children suffering from trachoma are sent to special schools and are not allowed to attend the ordinary schools.

We have then here in Hongkong a disease flourishing which causes in many cases (not in all but in the majority) partial blindness and sometimes total blindness.

This disease is preventable. His Majesty King Edward in another connection uttered the now famous words "If preventable, why not prevented?" Further comment is unnecessary.

In a small way one has done what one can to check the spread and stamp out existing disease as far as the three charitable institutions before referred to are concerned and thanks to hearty and efficient co-operation one's efforts have been in the main successful.

APPRECIATION.

The appreciation by the Chinese of the ophthalmic department is best shown by the following two facts:—A Chinese doctor (a hospital) two employing Chinese medical men sent his daughter for treatment and another member of the Chinese Medical Staff came for treatment himself much to the delight of the other patients as soon as they discovered his identity.

OPERATIVE.

Operative work has been of a varied character from cataract extraction to plastic surgery, the latter has greatly predominated. By far the commonest operations performed have been Sellen's and Hotz's for entropion, the result of trachoma.

In many of these cases the eyesight has only just been preserved in time, the number of those who attend too late for benefit is legionary.

Attendance for operations has been an occasion demanded, the exigencies of private practice preclude one from appointing a regular day. The majority of operations have been performed under cocaine. Many operations for which a general anaesthetic is given at European eye hospitals can be carried out fully performed under local anaesthesia on the Chinese for the patient is only excruciated by their gratitude for what one is able to do for them.

NEED OF INSTRUMENTS.

I have been under the necessity of providing my own eye instruments—steriliser, speculum, lens, &c. The hospital sadly needs an equipment of this nature and also the provision of a fund for supplying spectacles to the poor.

ness to the deserving poor. May I hope that this need will come to the ears of some obliging Chinese philanthropist? My labours would be greatly assisted if such were to come forward to help the ophthalmic department of what is undoubtedly the finest Chinese Charitable Institution in the Colony.

Finally let me refer briefly to the secondary object of the ophthalmic department.

## TRAINING OF CHINESE AS OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS.

Though secondary in importance to the immediate relief of the vast amount of suffering from eye disease, it has a remote importance in the relief of future sufferers.

The training of students of Western medicine in this special subject is of immense importance to the Chinese of Hongkong and to those Chinese who dwell perhaps only temporarily in our midst.

In the ophthalmic department of this hospital there is a wealth of clinical material from which to gain experience, and endeavour to make the work as practical as possible and give practical demonstrations, whenever opportunity offers, of the uses of the ophthalmoscope and of the only really accurate method of testing the sight and estimating error of refraction, viz. by retinoscopy.

To enable me to give these demonstrations often I must have more helpers amongst the students. When I shall have sufficiently trained a certain number they will be able to deal with the commoner eye diseases and I shall then have more time to demonstrate the less common diseases which come for treatment, and I shall be able to give more frequent demonstrations of the uses of the ophthalmoscope, retinoscopy, and the fallacies of testing the eyesight with the test types, alone as included in by self-styled "Expert sight-testing oculists."

In conclusion may I venture by pointing to the past to peer into a possible future? The Japanese are assimilating Western medicine and improved on it—may not the Chinese do likewise?

It would indeed be a proud moment for Hongkong could it evolve the first Chinese ophthalmic surgeon trained by Western methods!

## SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

In a letter of 7th inst. to the editor of the *North-China Daily News*, Mr. A. Dabestien writes:—

"To-day being Sunday I can read at leisure yesterday's (Saturday's) and this morning's (Sunday's) Shanghai papers, and it struck me that it might be of interest to some of your readers to know the differences in shares, as quoted by some of the sharebrokers and in the official share quotation list published by the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and so assure a uniform quotation for publication in the various newspapers, etc."

I only pick out two of the Shanghai stocks which will fully illustrate my remarks. Actual business done should be published at the head of such an official list every day.

Trusting that you will give this letter a corner in your valued paper.

J. P. Bisset & Co. *North-China Daily News*, July 6, H. & S. Bank—Buyers \$680.

J. F. Sullivan & Co. *Shanghai Mercury* July 6, H. & S. Bank—Sellers \$680.

Irvine, Edlbad & Co. *Sport and Gossip*, July 6, H. & S. Bank—Sellers 1660.

J. P. Bisset & Co. *North-China Daily News*, July 6, F. W. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Buyers 161.

J. F. Sullivan & Co. *Shanghai Mercury*, July 6, F. W. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Buyers 161.

Irvine, Edlbad & Co. *Sport and Gossip*, July 6, F. W. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Sales 161.

J. P. Bisset & Co. *The Eastern Bitch*, July 6, F. W. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Sales 164.

To the above letter, Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. replied on the 9th inst.—Mr. Dabestien's letter of yesterday, while slightly inaccurate, is of a certain human interest, as showing that in these busy times he at least has a little leisure on Sunday mornings to devote to the rectifying of errors in others.

An Official Share List published by the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and was abandoned by the Committee as useless and costly. No subscriptions were forthcoming for it, demonstrating pretty clearly that the Public did not wish quotations presented to them in that form.

With regard to actual business done being published at the head of the Share List, this was done for many years, and also abandoned at the suggestion and wish of many of our clients, and with the approval of your late esteemed predecessor "business done" is no longer quoted in your journal, the rates to be found therein are based both upon business done and business about to be done; thus giving, as we maintain, a more accurate index of the market.

The representative of the firm now furnishing quotations to your esteemed evening contemporary is not a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and therefore, is at present perhaps labouring under a disadvantage, in giving the actual daily quotations.

Backs—Mr. Dabestien is inaccurate in saying our quotation in Saturday's issue was "Buyers \$68." Our quotation was presented as \$680 for the old shares and \$500 for the new, which agreed with that given by Messrs. Irvine, Edlbad & Co., with the exception of "buyers" and "sellers," which is easily understood when such a heavy-priced stock is dealt in.

Ewon.—This stock was dealt in several quarters at the end of last week, and it was almost an impossibility exactly to gauge the actual market price on Saturday.

In closing, we would point out that a Daily Share Quotation in Shanghai involves a great amount of time and trouble, which is cheerfully given for the information of the Public, and in this respect your esteemed journal has been for many years "facile princeps."

## ROBBERY OF RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

VLADIVOSTOK BRANCH LOSES LARGE SUM.

According to the *Daily Okhotsk Obozreniye* (translated in the *Japan Advertiser*) the Vladivostok branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank was recently robbed by several persons by means of forged documents of \$1,000,000 and the thieves, having received the money, left by express for Khabarovsk. On the same day (21st inst.) the procurator and other officials were the arrival of the train from Vladivostok at Khabarovsk, and a man and woman, who corresponded to the description in the hands of the police, were arrested on alighting from a compartment. The man called himself "Borodov" and the woman "Dzhakhadov" but denied all complicity with the acquisition of funds from the bank by means of forged papers. The sum of nine thousand roubles had been sent on for supplying spectacles to the poor.







## OUR CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

## TAXPAYERS' HEAVILY MULCTED.

## EXCHANGE COMPENSATION TO BE MADE RETROSPECTIVE.

Sessional Paper No. 30 of 1907, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council last Tuesday afternoon, contained correspondence, and memorials on the subject of salaries of European Civil Servants in the Colony. We reproduce a few of the more important despatches bearing on the question, concluding with Lord Elgin's despatch which, with the Council's approval, sanctions an arrangement for the granting of exchange compensation which the Officer Administering the Government is authorised "to put in force at once with effect from the 1st of January last."

[Telegram from Governor, Hongkong, to Secretary of State.]

14th May, 1906.

The constant rise in silver is seriously affecting sterling salaries and the Legislative Council are pressing for action by the Government. I think some relief is necessary. I propose as a temporary measure to pay the sterling salaries for the remainder of the year from the 1st May half at the current rate and half at the £11/10 and 8 pence rate provided in the Estimates.

I likewise propose to pay the dollar carrying exchange compensation as if the Exchange was the mean between current rate and sterling and 8 pence. Kindly telegraph sanction.

[Telegram from Secretary of State to Governor, Hongkong.]

10th May, 1906.

Your telegram of 14 May. You can submit for consideration proposals to grant relief to prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status, but I am not prepared to consider any allowance to officers more highly paid.

[From Governor to Secretary of State.]

Confidential. Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

My Lord, Referring to your telegram of the 14th and to Your Lordship's of the 11th May on the subject of relief to Government servants on account of the rise in silver, and to the effect of sterling salaries of which telegrams I enclose copies for convenience of reference, I have the honour to point out that prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status with regard to whose relief Your Lordship is prepared to consider proposals are not the persons most affected by the present state of affairs. They are provided with Government quarters, fuel and light; whereas rent is a very heavy item of expenditure on the part of persons for whom no such provision is made and a great proportion are also unmarried and live in messes, an arrangement which greatly reduces the necessary cost of living. It is the class above these such as schoolmasters and the junior European officers in the various departments that are most affected by the reduction in income resulting from the fall of the dollar, though senior married officers with families and no private means of support, and all officers drawing sterling or exchange compensation salaries are affected to the extent of the proportion of their income expended locally.

In June, 1902, when the sterling salary scheme was generally in force was approved by Mr. Chamberlain the value of the dollar was £1/8. In June, 1906, salaries were paid at a rate of 2/11 the dollar. The dollar value of the sterling and exchange compensation salaries has thus fallen in 4 years to £1/10 1/2 or to just over 4/11th of its former value.

It is true that some instances salaries have been raised beyond the amount approved by Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 17 of the 11th June, 1902, but this has been on account of increased work or responsibility and not on account of decline in the local value of the sterling salary or exchange compensation. It is also true that the value of so much of the salary as is sent home by officers on account of insurance and other reasons, and the education of children in England, or purchase of goods from England has not fallen in value, but it is equally true that in 1902 it was possible for an officer to devote 1/15th of his salary to these purposes and to make provision for the future it is not possible for him to devote any sum at the present time except by a curtailment of local expenditure which becomes less and less possible as local prices rise. I would add that, though if trade were flourishing and the chances of competition with the European retail merchants enhanced this should bring about a fall in the price of European goods purchased locally no such fall has practically taken place at present.

The strongest argument against payment of sterling or exchange compensation salaries at any rate other than the current one is that by the agreements which officers have expressly or impliedly entered into they have no legal claim to any other rate. Against this, however, must be set the fact that it is impossible to expect a satisfied Civil Service in which the spending power of officers' salaries is constantly being reduced through no fault of their own, and that with a dissatisfied Civil Service the work of the Colony is not likely to be efficiently performed, while new recruits of the desired stamp will be deterred from joining by the complaints of those who are constantly realizing with greater resentment the unfavourable conditions under which they are now serving. The fact that the Government's revenue and the estimate of expenditure in dollars and so apparently saves at the expense of its servants when the dollar goes above the rate of exchange at which the annual estimates are made adds to the dissatisfaction arising from the present condition of affairs.

The suggestion embodied in my telegram of the 14th May was based on a conviction that some action in the matter was necessary. The practical effect of the suggestion is that the salary carried out to half the sterling salaries and half exchange compensation payable at a fixed rate rather lower than that current at the date of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 20th July, 1902—1/8 instead of 1/8 1/2—and half at the average rate of the preceding month. In other words sterling salaries and exchange compensation become half a dollar and half a sterling shilling. By the permanent adoption of the arrangement when the dollar was above 1/8 the Government's gain and officers' loss, and when it was below that amount the officers' gain and Government's loss, would be one half what it was with existing arrangements.

Taking a concrete case of a salary of £500 and assuming possible in the future a fluctuation of the gold value of the dollar to be about as much as it has been in the last 30 years, i.e., between 4/6 and 1/6, the fluctuation of the salary in dollars would be from £125 to 163 1/3 or about half its present amount.

Another scheme would be to fix a range within which sterling salaries and exchange compensation would be paid at the average rate of exchange of the preceding month and beyond which they would be paid at the rate of the limits of the range. Thus if the range

was 1/8 to 2/3 and the dollar was above 2/3 they would be paid at 2/3 and if the dollar was below 1/8 the range is small, as it would be with the above limits, the scheme would practically be the same as converting all sterling salaries into dollar salaries for local payments and if large say 1/6 to 2/3 would not remove the present difficulties.

Taking the same concrete instance as before the salary of £500 would be liable to fluctuate from \$500 to \$600 or 1/15th of its lowest amount with the smaller range suggested or from \$1,616 to \$6,660 or 4/11th of its lowest amount with the wider range.

A third scheme would be to fix upon some rate and if the dollar goes above it to pay the dollar equivalent at the rate and if it goes below it to pay at the average rate of the preceding month. If for instance a 2/3 rate is fixed upon then when the dollar is above 2/3 officers drawing sterling salaries would receive 2/3 dollars to the £ and if below 2/3 some greater number according to the exchange of the preceding month. 2/3 would be an arbitrary but convenient rate to fix. It is considerably higher than the rate current at the time of the fixing of the sterling salaries by Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of the 13th June, 1906, but since that date officers have on the whole gained by the low exchange and they would again profit if the gold value of silver fell, while they would not lose if it rose. The practical effect of this scheme, if carried out, would be to convert sterling salaries into dollar salaries for local payment if the dollar value rose above 2/3.

The disadvantages of this scheme is the loss that would fall on the Treasury with a very low dollar; but a low dollar is generally good for trade and consequently when the dollar falls the revenue tends to rise and to be in a position to meet the additional expenditure due to increase in the number of dollars paid on account of sterling salaries and home payments.

Taking the same concrete instance as before the salary in dollars would be liable to fluctuate from \$500 to \$6,660 or one-third of its lowest amount.

A fourth scheme would be to revert to dollar salaries, entirely, fixing a rate for conversion of sterling with dollar salaries. Such a rate might for the reasons already given be 2/3. The advantage of this scheme would be to do away with all fluctuations in the local value of salaries. The objection to this scheme would be that if the dollar fell to say 1/6 or less the whole question of exchange compensation and then of sterling salaries would come up de novo.

Other schemes will doubtless suggest themselves anyone considering this intricate subject, but they will probably only be variations on those I have set forth as possible means of solving this problem. On the whole I am now disposed to consider the third scheme by which, if the dollar goes above 2/3, payments will be made at that rate and if it goes below at the average rate of the preceding month is the one which offers the most permanent and equitable solution.

To Your Lordship's telegram of the 10th May I have been making any recommendation in this matter, but I have nevertheless thought it advisable to write fully with regard to it, and I shall be greatly obliged if I could be furnished with an expression of Your Lordship's views that I can put before the Legislative Council of the Colony. I would add that the subject was brought before the meeting of the Executive Council on the 10th May last, when Sir Paul Chater, the Senior Unofficial Member, asked me to appoint a Committee to inquire into it, a course which did not appear to me to be advisable. To a question as to whether the Government would consider the advisability of granting relief to those Civil Servants who were drawing their pay on a sterling basis, put by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., representative of the rate-payers in the Legislative Council, at their meeting on the 17th May, I replied that I had communicated with Your Lordship in the matter. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, the member representing the Chamber of Commerce, has also asked questions on the subject which he has intimated to me he proposes to bring up again when the Estimates are under consideration in September next. I have, etc.

M. NATHAN.

The Right Honourable  
THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.C.,  
&c. &c. &c.

[From Secretary of State to Governor.]  
Hongkong.  
Confidential.

Downing Street,  
24th August, 1906.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential despatch of the 13th ultimo in which you offer various suggestions for meeting the effect of the rise in silver on the sterling salaries of Government servants.

I have carefully considered your observations, and I regret that I am unable to satisfy myself that measures of relief are necessary or justifiable at the present time. In the matter of remittances to this country the Government servants in question are no longer affected by the rate of exchange, and a reduction in the dollar value of imported articles must presumably be only a matter of time if exchange continues to rule high. Moreover I would remind you of the statement in your despatch No. 72 of the 20th March that "house rent is the chief, if not the only, expense of living which is not lower in this Colony than in most others, where Customs duties are levied and where wages are higher." I am bound to add that in my opinion the scale of pay of Government servants in Hongkong compares favourably with that obtaining in most other parts of the Empire.

I would observe, with reference to the suggestions made in your despatch under reply, that sterling salaries were introduced in order to get rid of the system of making payments in dollars at fictitious rates of exchange, and even if I were convinced of the necessity of taking steps in the direction which you advocate, I could not agree to any arrangements whereby that system would be revived.

In answer to the 10th paragraph of your despatch I have to say that I have no objection to your communicating the present despatch to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. I have, etc.

ELGIN.

Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

[Paragraph 12 of Despatch of 5th October, 1906, to the Secretary of State.]

12. There are two other matters which were discussed at the meeting of Council held on 27th September to which I may here briefly refer. The Hon. Mr. Hewitt in the course of some remarks on the subject suggested that I should appoint a small Committee to consider the whole question of the salaries of Civil Servants. I informed the Council that I was not prepared to adopt this suggestion but that I would place the Hon. Member's remarks before Your Lordship.

[Paragraph 4 of Despatch of 5th November, 1906, from Secretary of State.]

4. In paragraph 12 of your despatch you allude to a suggestion made in the Legislative Council by Mr. Hewitt that a Committee should be appointed to consider the question of the salaries paid to Civil Servants in Hongkong. I have already expressed my views on the question of salaries in the despatch of the 10th November, and I am unable to reconsider my decision. In any case the fact that it is a question of Public Works the estimated revenue for 1907 barely covers the estimated expenditure is sufficient reason against any general increase of salaries. In these circumstances I am of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by the adoption of Mr. Hewitt's suggestion.

[Governor to Secretary of State.]  
Government House,  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1907.

My Lord, In accordance with paragraph No. 12 of the Rules and Regulations of H. M. Colonial Service, I have the honour to transmit copies of two memorials on the subject of the salaries of officers of this Government in relation to the exchange value of the gold or gold equivalent in which they are paid. The first memorial addressed to me for transmission to Your Lordship is signed by Sir F. T. Pigott, Chief Justice, by Sir H. S. Berkeley, who has since resigned from the Colonial Service, and by Mr. S. R. Dunlop, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department. It purports also to present the views of Mr. H. R. Phelps, the Local Auditor, and of the late Harbour Master. The second memorial, also addressed to me for similar transmission in the event of my being satisfied of the general correctness of the figures it contains, is signed by the remaining heads of departments with the exception of the Colonial Secretary and of the Director of the Observatory, who is about to retire from the Service; it is also signed by the assistant heads in some of the principal offices. In forwarding it Mr. H. J. Compere, Acting Attorney General, stated that no names of officers in posts below the 2nd class had been appended to it because it was thought undesirable to multiply signatures but that the signatories claimed to speak for all ranks of the Government Service.

I also forward a duplicate letter on the same subject addressed to Your Lordship by Mr. A. G. Wise, Tinsing Judge, who gives his reasons for not signing either of the memorials referred to above. I further transmit a copy of a petition addressed to me through the Colonial Secretary, which, with minor alterations to make it applicable to different departments, has been signed by practically all the European officers of the Medical, Sanitary and Public Works Departments. Slightly amended copies of which are annexed have been submitted by the Masters of Queen's College, by the European members of the Harbour and Prison Departments and by the European contingent of the Police Force.

Two letters, one dated the 24th December and the other the 2nd February, both forwarded at the request of Sir Francis Pigott from the last enclosures to this despatch. It will be seen that except in the Post Office and Education Department, whose members have recently received increases in salary, the complaint of the insufficiency of emoluments in the existing circumstances of exchange is universal throughout the European officers of the Hongkong Government.

The first of the memorials referred to above, embodies some inaccuracies. Experience has not shown that "the dollar has risen 100 per cent. in 18 months, and that the most common of any tradesmen have made a reduction of 5 per cent. in their prices." The sterling equivalent of the dollar has not been below 1/10 since the 11th October, 1904, and has never risen to 2/4. Several important firms have reduced their prices between 10 and 20 per cent. since that date. The statement that "so far as European tradesmen are concerned the price of goods has for long been at the rate of one dollar to one shilling (charred in England)" is not applicable to all goods, nor is it correct to say that the cost of living in other Colonies "at most adds 1 per cent. to the price." I should say 50 a month may be the mean rent of houses on the Peak for officials in the position of the signatories of the first memorial (of whom, one, however, is provided with Government quarters) it is certainly not the average rent of house occupied by Government officers. The statement that "landlords do not find house property a profitable investment" put forward to show that "it is hardly possible to anticipate any reduction of rent," is incredible; I am informed also that there has during the last year been a tendency of rents of houses in the Peak and Upper Levels of Victoria to fall slightly. The statement that "servants' wages are 'roughly no less than \$100 a month, including 4 chair coolies'" does certainly not apply, as it is said to do, to "all classes of officers." Subordinate officers do not keep 4 chair coolies and conveyance allowance of \$15 to \$40 is given to officers whose duties require them to make use of rickshaws or chairs.

In spite of these inaccuracies which it has been my duty to point out there is much in the memorial worthy of Your Lordship's consideration and I would draw special attention to its 11th paragraph.

The second memorial puts the case of officers on the whole moderately and correctly, except that in my opinion Table A which is intended to show the head of a Junior Department earning £1,000 per annum and 4/4, or say £3 in the £1,000 per annum and Junior officer £420 or say £475 per annum does, as seems to have been anticipated by the memorialists in para 8 of the document, prove somewhat too much. But I am satisfied as to the general accuracy of the statements and figures in Tables B and C and that it is not oversteering the case to say that the cost in dollars of these items of living which is paid for on a silver basis has gone up 100 per cent. since 1902 when the Sterling Salary Scheme was introduced and during which year the average gold value of the dollar was 1/8. A factor which has undoubtedly contributed to this rise is the increasing wealth of the community, as evidenced by the growth in the revenue of the Colony from £4,901,074 in 1902 to an amount estimated at \$5,448,025 for 1907, no fresh taxation having been imposed to account for this increase of about 10 per cent.

5. The remaining paragraph for little comment. That submitted by the Medical Department does not gain force by being signed by the entire staff of nursing sisters to whom much that is contained in it does not apply. Though the Police are undoubtedly prejudicially affected by receiving a smaller number of dollars now than they did formerly it must be borne in mind that they receive considerable extra silver allowances and free quarters, fuel, light, uniform and passage home and out again for themselves and families; they are thus better off than other European public officers in the Colony.

6. From a consideration of the memorials and petitions and of such other information bearing on the matter as I have been able to collect, I have come to the conclusion that the case for the memorialists is fairly put in the following terms:—

In the last five years the number of dollars received on account of sterling and exchange compensation salaries has been reduced 25 per cent. In the same time dollar payments which make up about 1/3rd the expenditure of senior and junior officers have increased by rise of prices at least 20 per cent. while sterling payments which account for 1/3rd or less of the total have decreased by not more than 10 per cent.

7. The purchasing power of an official's sterling salary according to the above statement is in 1907—1/4 (2/5 x 4/5 x 1/10) or 67/100 of what it was in 1902.

8. Neglecting rise in prices for local produce and labour as being probably independent in its cause of the alteration in the gold value of the dollar the proportion of purchasing power of sterling salaries in 1907 to what it was in 1902 resulting solely from this alteration is (1/4 x 1/10) or 77/100.

9. On similar lines the proportion of the purchasing power of sterling salaries in March 1907 to what it was in November 1905 due solely to the alteration in the value of the dollar from 1/10th to 1/8th of a £ is less than 9/10 (1/4 x 1/10) or 92/100.

10. From whatever point of view these figures are considered it cannot be questioned that there has been a heavy fall in the purchasing power of sterling salaries in the last few years and it could scarcely be expected that this fall should be without its effect on the efficiency of the Service generally. Apart from general considerations in the several cases already occurred in which good men have been lost to the Colony by the unattractiveness of the present outlook.

11. Since the memorials above discussed were submitted, I have received despatch No. 236 of 26th November, 1906, in the 4th paragraph of which Your Lordship regrets being unable to reconsider the decision that measures of relief were unjustifiable and unnecessary at the present time and goes on to state that "the fact that in spite of the efforts of Public Works the estimated revenue for 1907 barely covers the estimated expenditure is sufficient reason against any general increase in salaries." In this connection I would point out that the Estimates were drawn up on the basis of a 2/3 dollar and that the current rate is now over 2/4, so that unless this rate falls appreciably or compensation is given for its high level, the amount that will be expended on sterling salaries in the year will fall considerably short of the estimate.

12. Subsequent to the above quoted despatch I understand that Your Lordship on the 8th January last asked of the Governor of the Straits Settlements what solution of the salaries question would be applicable to Hongkong as well as to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Sir John Anderson has been good enough to favour me with a copy of the despatch he wrote in reply to me on 6th January, 1907, the 11th paragraph of which suggests that salaries in Hongkong should be paid at the rate of the day so long as it does not exceed 2/4 and that if the rate exceeds 2/4 the salary should have a percentage added to it equivalent to 1/8th of the excess of the rate over 2/4.

For simplicity it is suggested that in place of the above an additional cent should be given on the dollar for every 1/4 that the dollar rises above 2/4. With nine dollars to the pound sterling, or the dollar at rather more than 2/4, as at present, Sir John Anderson's scheme would mean an immediate addition of 5/10 salaries. This would not remove present grounds of complaint.

11. A more acceptable scheme would be if an additional cent were given every dollar for every 3/4 that the dollar rises above 2/4. With the dollar at 2/4 the addition would be 100 per cent. If it rose to 2/6 the addition would be 72 1/2 which might be laid down as a maximum instead of the 1/2 suggested by Sir John Anderson. The actual effect of the scheme is practically to pay salaries at a fictitious rate of 2/4 the dollar. On the whole the scheme suggested in paragraph 7 of my confidential despatch of the 13th July, 1906, appears simpler.

12. I regret the delay, due to my recent illness and also to the complicated nature of the question, in forwarding the memorials and petitions submitted to me in October and November of last year, and I would urge on Your Lordship the necessity for some early action being taken in the matter with which they deal. I have, etc.

M. NATHAN.  
The Right Honourable  
THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.C.,  
&c. &c. &c.

[Sec. lrvy of State to Governor.]  
Downing Street,  
28th March, 1907.

Sir, With reference to paragraph 4 of my despatch No. 236 of November 26th last, I have the honour to inform you that I have now given further consideration to the question of the effect of the increased exchange value of the dollar on the emoluments of those officers of the Government Service, whose salaries are fixed in sterling, or being paid at the rate of 2/4 to the dollar, are practically on a sterling basis.

2. As you are aware, I have previously not seen my way to allow any concession on this account, mainly on the ground that, if exchange continues to rule high, a reduction in local prices must presumably be only a matter of time.

I understand, however, that the adjustment of prices, which might be expected, has not yet taken place and, in the circumstances, I am willing to modify my previous opinion and to consent to some additional payment, as a temporary measure to officers paid on a sterling basis, who under present conditions find it difficult to live with fair comfort on their salaries.

3. I would, therefore, propose that, if you and the Legislative Council agree, a local allowance should be paid to these officers within the limitations mentioned hereafter for three years from January 1st, 1907, subject to the following conditions:—

The allowance will be at the rate of 5 per cent. on the officer's salary, so long as the exchange value of the dollar is 2/4d or more.

If the dollar rises to 2/4d. or more the allowance will be at the rate of 10%. If the dollar falls below 2/4d. no allowance will be paid.

4. The allowance will not be payable to officers who will not be paid while an officer is on leave of absence.

5. As at present advised, I am not satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for granting these allowances to officers whose salaries exceed £1,000 a year. It can scarcely be argued that such officers find it difficult to live with fair comfort on their salaries and it must be remembered that their local expenditure (which alone is affected by the rise in the exchange value of the dollar) is less in proportion to their income than that of less highly paid officers. I, however, you take a different view, I shall be glad to receive and consider your observations on the point and in the meantime I will defer coming to a final decision upon it. I may add

M. NATHAN.  
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that, if the limit of £1,000 is finally adopted, in the case of officers, whose salaries are nominally fixed in dollars, payable at 3/4, the salary should be regarded as exceeding £1,000 if the sterling salary attached to the post is more than that sum.

3. Shortly before the end of the period of three years to which I have proposed to limit the grant of the allowance, I shall expect to receive a full report on the cost of living and on market prices in Hongkong showing how far local prices have adjusted themselves to the enhanced sterling value of the dollar, supposing the rate of exchange still to be high. On the receipt of the report, the question of continuing the local allowance will be reconsidered, but it must be understood that it will not be renewed unless the step can be justified by reference to the local conditions obtaining at the time—I have, etc.

ELGIN.

[Telegram from Officer Administering the Government to Secretary of State.]  
1st March, 1907.

Your despatch No. 37 of 28th March. The allowance offered would not satisfy the Secretary of State. I propose to suspend action until I shall have received a reply to Sir M. Nathan's despatch No. 37 of the 8th March.

[Secretary of State to Governor.]  
Downing Street,  
16th April, 1907.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 37 of the 8th March forwarding memorials of Government officers with regard to the salaries of the Hongkong Service as affected by the high exchange value of the dollar.

2. I propose to defer replying to your despatch until I have had the opportunity of discussing the matter with you on your arrival here. I have, etc.

ELGIN.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION RETROSPECTIVE.  
[Secretary of State to Officer Administering the Government.]  
Hongkong.  
No. 122.

Downing Street,  
11th June, 1907.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 1st of May, in which you informed me that the proposals made in my despatch No. 37 of the 28th of March for the grant of a local allowance had not satisfied the Service, and added that the proposed to defer action in anticipation of my reply to the Governor's despatch No. 37 of the 8th of March. I had already replied to that despatch to the effect that I would discuss the matter with Sir M. Nathan on his arrival in this country.

2. I have now ascertained Sir M. Nathan's views, and, subject to the consent of the Legislative Council, I am prepared to approve the following arrangement:—

Officers drawing sterling salaries, or dollar salaries with double exchange compensation, will be paid their salaries, when in the Colony, at the rate of 2/4 to the dollar, so long as the exchange value of the dollar is at or above that figure.

When the exchange value of the dollar is below 2/4 these salaries will be paid, as at present, at a rate of exchange fixed monthly by the Government and based on the average exchange value of the dollar during the preceding month.

Officers whose salaries are fixed in sterling will draw leave pay and pension on the basis of the fixed sterling salary.

Officers drawing double exchange compensation will continue to draw leave pay and pension on the basis of their nominal dollar salaries at the privileged rates of exchange to which they are entitled.

3. I have, therefore, to request that you will place these proposals before the Legislative Council. If the Council approves the suggested arrangement, you are authorised to put it in force at once with effect from the 1st of January last. I have, etc.

ELGIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

ANOTHER ANGLO-JAPANESE COMPANY.  
"COATES'S COTTON" TO BE MADE IN JAPAN.

Mr. Murai Kichibei, who, as is well known, amassed a large fortune in the tobacco and cigarette business before the Government Monopoly was established, has agreed to form a company with a joint stock of ¥3,000,000 with the well known firm of cotton-spinners, Messrs. J. and P. Coates, of Scotland, for the manufacture of cotton thread in Japan. The style of the company is the Teikoku Seishi Kaisha.

On the 1st instant, the inauguration meeting was held in Tokyo, and Mr. Murai Kichibei was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors; Mr. Sakai Kobun, Managing Director, and Mr. Murai Kichibei, Coates, Wanyan (?) and other foreign gentlemen, directors, while Messrs. Tamura Takeji and Watt were appointed auditors. Mr. Murai contributes his thread factory at Yao, near Osaka, and the Murai spinning mill in Kyoto at the prices of ¥155,000 and ¥180,000 respectively in part towards the capital of the company. The factories are to be largely extended, adopting machinery of the most modern type. The formation of the company was to be registered with the authorities yesterday, says the Japan Chronicle of 5th inst.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competition for the Robertson Farewell Cup was held at the Happy Valley from the 13th to 18th July, 1907. The following cards were handed in:—

ROBERTSON FAREWELL CUP.  
Mr. R. O. Hutchison ..... 28scr. = 18.  
Mr. R. O. Murray ..... 83 = 3-80  
Mr. H. W. Slade ..... 93 = 8-81  
Mr. C. J. Satterthwaite ..... 92 = 8-82  
Mr. F. W. Warren ..... 88 = 5-83  
Mr. E. J. Grist ..... 84scr. = 84  
Mr. E. V. D. Farr ..... 92 = 6-84  
Mr. C. W. May ..... 90 = 5-85  
Mr. H. Pinckney ..... 94 = 8-86  
Mr. E. F. Mackay ..... 92 = 5-89  
(24 entries).

POOL.  
Mr. R. O. Hutchison ..... 78 = 2-76  
Mr. C. J. Satterthwaite ..... 92 = 8-82  
Mr. F. W. Warren ..... 88 = 7-81  
Mr. A. Morley ..... 90 = 18-81  
Mr. E. J. Grist ..... 84 = 2-82  
Mr. E. V. D. Farr ..... 92 = 6-84  
Mr. G. C. Mackay ..... 100 = 18-81  
Mr. C. W. May ..... 90 = 7-83  
Mr. D. Mackay ..... 96 = 12-84  
(15 entries).

Winner of Cup and Pool.

## THE MAN ON INSURANCE CO.

## TO EXTEND ITS OPERATIONS.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, appeared before his Honour the Chief Justice, in Original Jurisdiction last Tuesday, in the matter of the Man On Insurance Company, Ltd.

Mr. Pollock said that when he brought the matter before the Court, the motion for the Man On Company to extend its operations to cases of marine insurance, for the purpose of further information as to the financial standing of the company. Since then he had obtained the information supported by affidavits by Kwong Tung Fook, a director of the company, Mr. R. F. C. Master, and the manager, and these affidavits had been filed, and he would now ask for the order, which his Honour said he would grant the order which, for the reason that he was not satisfied about the capital of \$100,000, was sufficient when the matter was moved before him before. He had now obtained all the information he required and had ascertained that of seven marine and fire insurance companies here the capital was the same, half paid up. He was now satisfied and would make the order, the company to pay the cost of the motion and of this application.

## BUILDING CONTRACT.

## FURTHER ARGUMENTS.

His Honour the Chief Justice presided in Original Jurisdiction last Tuesday, at the Sargent Court, to hear further arguments in the matter of the arbitration between the



## OUR CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

MEMORIAL BY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

## COST OF LIVING IN HONGKONG.

The following memorial forms one of the enclosures referred to in Sir Matthew Nathan's despatch to the Secretary of State on the above subject—

Hongkong, November, 1906.

Your Excellency.—With reference to the reply of the Secretary of State to your despatch on the subject of salaries of Public Servants, we, the undersigned heads and assistant heads of departments, have the honour to lay certain figures before you, in support of our contention that our present remuneration is inadequate. We state that Your Excellency will scrutinize these figures (whether by the aid of a Commission composed of the official members of Council, or as otherwise may seem best to you) and that then, if satisfied as to their general correctness, you will forward them, together with such comment as may suggest itself to you, to the Secretary of State.

3. While we believe that the facts and figures given in the tables attached will speak for themselves, some general explanation of our present position is necessary, as well as of the principle upon which our facts were selected.

3. We submit that in the Public Service, there can be but one just standard by which to determine what is or what is not an adequate recompense for the services performed. This standard is based upon the cost of the manner of living proper to the class of persons who render the service, and is calculated to maintain them in a reasonable degree of comfort. Our contention is, that our remuneration falls below this standard, and that it should, therefore be increased.

4. The justice of this argument, that our salaries must be suited to the cost of living of the day, has on several occasions been recognized by the Secretary of State. To mention two only, in 1894 what was known as "half compensation" and in 1900 "double compensation" were given to us. On both these occasions the ostensible reason for the measure of relief was that the value of the dollar had fallen. But the true reason can only be, that the falling dollar had disturbed the conditions of living to our detriment. Had it been otherwise, had we been unable to show, not only that the circumstances had changed but also that the change had been prejudicial to us, we should have been totally unable to establish a case.

5. Our present position is no less serious; while the fact that it is attended by a rising instead of a falling dollar seems to prove, not that our difficulties are imaginary, but that the price of silver is not the sole factor to be considered in calculating the cost of living.

6. To determine the cost of living of so heterogeneous a body as the Hongkong Civil Service, and thence to deduce a fair rate of remuneration, would be a task of great difficulty. It might be done thoroughly by a Commission with unlimited time at its disposal; any such thorough treatment is impossible for us. But as we feel that facts alone and not theories can prove our case, we have endeavoured to select two typical instances, and to deal with them in a concrete way. If our argument hold good for them, it will follow naturally that proportionate adjustments should be general throughout the Service.

7. In making our selection of typical cases we were impressed by the fact, that the additional cost of a married life is far heavier, in proportion to that of a single man, here than at home. It is unnecessary to labour this point—house rent and steamer fares alone would prove it. It seems inevitable therefore that our typical cases should be married men. It follows that they should also be men whose marriage could not have been considered by the Government as an act of imprudence, for the consequence of which they would be liable alone to blame. Further, our examples had to be chosen from different grades of the Service. Again, as the up-bringing of children is an ordinary consequence of marriage, we took for our typical cases officers on their highest increment, on the supposition that they had married on first reaching their present appointments; and we have supposed that they have each a family of three young children, the increasing cost of whose later education may be left to the future and subsequent promotion. The types selected by us to answer all these conditions were (A) the head of a Junior Department on a salary of \$5,400 with compensation, and (B) a subordinate officer on a salary of £345.

8. Table A gives what we consider to be a reasonable rate of living for these two officers, together with explanatory notes. It also gives the salaries drawn by them at the present rate of exchange, and it is alleged in reply that we have endeavoured to prove too much; that were the difference between the necessary and the actual as great as we represent, open crises must have occurred as they have not done; to that we reply, they have been staved off, but in many cases by most unsatisfactory devices: wives and children have been sent home, with no prospect of return; many of us have given up our houses and sold our belongings and are living in hotels and boarding-houses and many like neither married men nor bachelors, and some of us have been compelled to abandon our policies on our lives, as we can prove to Your Excellency.

9. Were there any real hope for an early change for the better we might have continued to endure in silence, as we have done for the past several years. But we know only too well that the cost of living is on the increase, and that the higher dollar has brought us no relief. We give in Table B some comparative figures to prove that we do not exaggerate.

10. To the Secretary of State we informed Your Excellency that we are better paid than the public servants of most other Colonies—a statement, as we have not the information at our disposal that might enable us to do so. Our contention is less ambitious, namely, to prove that our pay is insufficient. There are however certain items in our expenses which are peculiar to the Colony as compared with others in the tropics, which are—coal, excessive house-rent and the great cost of clothing due both to the need of providing against very hot and very cold weather, and also to the destruction caused by the damp. Steamer fares too are higher from here to England than from almost every other Crown Colony.

11. Table C shows that the enormous rents charged, so far from falling with the rise of silver, have greatly increased when reckoned in sterling. 12. We have laid great stress on the increasing dollar prices, because therein lies the key to our position. Under no possible circumstances could we gain by the rise of the dollar, since being paid in sterling it takes the same proportion of our salaries to make our gold purchases, whether silver is high or low. At the best, if silver prices at once and automatically adjusted themselves to the different changes we should be as well though no better off. But as we have shown, silver prices so far from showing a tendency to adjust themselves, even slowly, are steadily on the rise.

13. Table D shows the average rate of exchange during recent years. 14. In the full confidence that we shall have Your Excellency's sympathy and assistance, we have etc.

H. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney General.  
A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.  
W. Chatham, Director of Public Works.  
J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer.  
A. W. Brewin, Registrar General.  
F. J. Bodeley, Captain Superintendent of Police.  
A. M. Johnston, Postmaster General.  
A. Seth, Registrar, Supreme Court.  
G. H. Wakeman, Land Officer.  
Edward A. Irving, Inspector of Schools.  
F. A. Hazland, Police Magistrate.  
G. H. Bateson Wright, Headmaster, Queen's College.  
A. G. M. Fletcher, Asst. Colonial Secretary.  
P. N. H. Jones, Assistant Director of Public Works.

Estimated necessary income at present prices of (A) a Head of a Junior Department (Salary \$5,400 per annum with double compensation @ 1-3000 per month) and (B) a Junior Officer on a salary of £345 per annum (at 1-355.56 per month).

EXPENSES PER MEMBER.		A		B	
		Percentage of Total.		Percentage of Total.	
(1) Saving on account of passages home and back.....	\$ 60	7.3	\$ 35	9.8	
(2) Insurance.....	20		20		
(3) Rent (at 150 sq. ft.).....	150	18.1	75	21.1	
(4) Depreciation and upkeep of furniture.....	20		5		
(5) Doctor.....	10		5		
(6) Dentist.....	10		5		
(7) Chemist.....	7				
(8) Transport (trams, chairs and rickshaws).....	20		10		
(9) Groceries.....	135		85		
(10) Fresh milk.....	35		20.5		23.9
(11) Clothes and boots.....	20		40		
(12) Light and fuel.....	20		10		
(13) Governess or school fees.....	25		12		
(14) Servants.....	85		25		
(15) Washing.....	5		5		
(16) Wages, water, ice and telephone.....	15		8		
(17) Recreation and charities.....	25		10		
(18) Petty cash.....	25		10		
			237		355

These figures are based on a conservative estimate and allow no margin for entertainment.

REMARKS.  
(1) Estimated at 1/40th of cost of return passages. If families are not brought back, the cost of 2 establishments must be incurred.  
(2) Includes widows and orphans' subscription.  
(3) A. The average rent at the Peak (with out taxes) is \$1.50; but the cheapest houses are too small for a man with a family.  
B. A 4-roomed cottage at Kowloon or Hongkong.  
(4) 1% per month on (A) \$2,000 and (B) \$500.  
(5) B. Free medical attendance and medicine.  
(6) "Tea" of 1/20th of salary in Hongkong and dental bills are very high.  
(7) Includes (A) Peak Tramway (B) Electric tram or the Ferry.  
(8) Includes all stores and tinned provisions.  
(9) B. Includes school material.  
(10) A. \$10.50; B. \$14; C. \$14; D. \$14; E. \$14; F. \$14; G. \$14; H. \$14; I. \$14; J. \$14; K. \$14; L. \$14; M. \$14; N. \$14; O. \$14; P. \$14; Q. \$14; R. \$14; S. \$14; T. \$14; U. \$14; V. \$14; W. \$14; X. \$14; Y. \$14; Z. \$14; AA. \$14; AB. \$14; AC. \$14; AD. \$14; AE. \$14; AF. \$14; AG. \$14; AH. \$14; AI. \$14; AJ. \$14; AK. \$14; AL. \$14; AM. \$14; AN. \$14; AO. \$14; AP. \$14; AQ. \$14; AR. \$14; AS. \$14; AT. \$14; AU. \$14; AV. \$14; AW. \$14; AX. \$14; AY. \$14; AZ. \$14; BA. \$14; BB. \$14; BC. \$14; BD. \$14; BE. \$14; BF. \$14; BG. \$14; BH. \$14; BI. \$14; BJ. \$14; BK. \$14; BL. \$14; BM. \$14; BN. \$14; BO. \$14; BP. \$14; BQ. \$14; BR. \$14; BS. \$14; BT. \$14; BU. \$14; BV. \$14; BW. \$14; BX. \$14; BY. \$14; BZ. \$14; CA. \$14; CB. \$14; CC. \$14; CD. \$14; CE. \$14; CF. \$14; CG. \$14; CH. \$14; CI. \$14; CJ. \$14; CK. \$14; CL. \$14; CM. \$14; CN. \$14; CO. \$14; CP. \$14; CQ. \$14; CR. \$14; CS. \$14; CT. \$14; CU. \$14; CV. \$14; CW. \$14; CX. \$14; CY. \$14; CZ. \$14; DA. \$14; DB. \$14; DC. \$14; DD. \$14; DE. \$14; DF. \$14; DG. \$14; DH. \$14; DI. \$14; DJ. \$14; DK. \$14; DL. \$14; DM. \$14; DN. \$14; DO. \$14; DP. \$14; DQ. \$14; DR. \$14; DS. \$14; DT. \$14; DU. \$14; DV. \$14; DW. \$14; DX. \$14; DY. \$14; DZ. \$14; EA. \$14; EB. \$14; EC. \$14; ED. \$14; EE. \$14; EF. \$14; EG. \$14; EH. \$14; EI. \$14; EJ. \$14; EK. \$14; EL. \$14; EM. \$14; EN. \$14; EO. \$14; EP. \$14; EQ. \$14; ER. \$14; ES. \$14; ET. \$14; EU. \$14; EV. \$14; EW. \$14; EX. \$14; EY. \$14; EZ. \$14; FA. \$14; FB. \$14; FC. \$14; FD. \$14; FE. \$14; FF. \$14; FG. \$14; FH. \$14; FI. \$14; FJ. \$14; FK. \$14; FL. \$14; FM. \$14; FN. \$14; FO. \$14; FP. \$14; FQ. \$14; FR. \$14; FS. \$14; FT. \$14; FU. \$14; FV. \$14; FW. \$14; FX. \$14; FY. \$14; FZ. \$14; GA. \$14; GB. \$14; GC. \$14; GD. \$14; GE. \$14; GF. \$14; GG. \$14; GH. \$14; GI. \$14; GJ. \$14; GK. \$14; GL. \$14; GM. \$14; GN. \$14; GO. \$14; GP. \$14; GQ. \$14; GR. \$14; GS. \$14; GT. \$14; GU. \$14; GV. \$14; GW. \$14; GX. \$14; GY. \$14; GZ. \$14; HA. \$14; HB. \$14; HC. \$14; HD. \$14; HE. \$14; HF. \$14; HG. \$14; HH. \$14; HI. \$14; HJ. \$14; HK. \$14; HL. \$14; HM. \$14; HN. \$14; HO. \$14; HP. \$14; HQ. \$14; HR. \$14; HS. \$14; HT. \$14; HU. \$14; HV. \$14; HW. \$14; HX. \$14; HY. \$14; HZ. \$14; IA. \$14; IB. \$14; IC. \$14; ID. \$14; IE. \$14; IF. \$14; IG. \$14; IH. \$14; II. \$14; IJ. \$14; IK. \$14; IL. \$14; IM. \$14; IN. \$14; IO. \$14; IP. \$14; IQ. \$14; IR. \$14; IS. \$14; IT. \$14; IU. \$14; IV. \$14; IW. \$14; IX. \$14; IY. \$14; IZ. \$14; JA. \$14; JB. \$14; JC. \$14; JD. \$14; JE. \$14; JF. \$14; JG. \$14; JH. \$14; JI. \$14; JJ. \$14; JK. \$14; JL. \$14; JM. \$14; JN. \$14; JO. \$14; JP. \$14; JQ. \$14; JR. \$14; JS. \$14; JT. \$14; JU. \$14; JV. \$14; JW. \$14; JX. \$14; JY. \$14; JZ. \$14; KA. \$14; KB. \$14; KC. \$14; KD. \$14; KE. \$14; KF. \$14; KG. \$14; KH. \$14; KI. \$14; KJ. \$14; KK. \$14; KL. \$14; KM. \$14; KN. \$14; KO. \$14; KP. \$14; KQ. \$14; KR. \$14; KS. \$14; KT. \$14; KU. \$14; KV. \$14; KW. \$14; KX. \$14; KY. \$14; KZ. \$14; LA. \$14; LB. \$14; LC. \$14; LD. \$14; LE. \$14; LF. \$14; LG. \$14; LH. \$14; LI. \$14; LJ. \$14; LK. \$14; LL. \$14; LM. \$14; LN. \$14; LO. \$14; LP. \$14; LQ. \$14; LR. \$14; LS. \$14; LT. \$14; LU. \$14; LV. \$14; LW. \$14; LX. \$14; LY. \$14; LZ. \$14; MA. \$14; MB. \$14; MC. \$14; MD. \$14; ME. \$14; MF. \$14; MG. \$14; MH. \$14; MI. \$14; MJ. \$14; MK. \$14; ML. \$14; MM. \$14; MN. \$14; MO. \$14; MP. \$14; MQ. \$14; MR. \$14; MS. \$14; MT. \$14; MU. \$14; MV. \$14; MW. \$14; MX. \$14; MY. \$14; MZ. \$14; NA. \$14; NB. \$14; NC. \$14; ND. \$14; NE. \$14; NF. \$14; NG. \$14; NH. \$14; NI. \$14; NJ. \$14; NK. \$14; NL. \$14; NM. \$14; NN. \$14; NO. \$14; NP. \$14; NQ. \$14; NR. \$14; NS. \$14; NT. \$14; NU. \$14; NV. \$14; NW. \$14; NX. \$14; NY. \$14; NZ. \$14; OA. \$14; OB. \$14; OC. \$14; OD. \$14; OE. \$14; OF. \$14; OG. \$14; OH. \$14; OI. \$14; OJ. \$14; OK. \$14; OL. \$14; OM. \$14; ON. \$14; OO. \$14; OP. \$14; OQ. \$14; OR. \$14; OS. \$14; OT. \$14; OU. \$14; OV. \$14; OW. \$14; OX. \$14; OY. \$14; OZ. \$14; PA. \$14; PB. \$14; PC. \$14; PD. \$14; PE. \$14; PF. \$14; PG. \$14; PH. \$14; PI. \$14; PJ. \$14; PK. \$14; PL. \$14; PM. \$14; PN. \$14; PO. \$14; PP. \$14; PQ. \$14; PR. \$14; PS. \$14; PT. \$14; PU. \$14; PV. \$14; PW. \$14; PX. \$14; PY. \$14; PZ. \$14; QA. \$14; QB. \$14; QC. \$14; QD. \$14; QE. \$14; QF. \$14; QG. \$14; QH. \$14; QI. \$14; QJ. \$14; QK. \$14; QL. \$14; QM. \$14; QN. \$14; QO. \$14; QP. \$14; QQ. \$14; QR. \$14; QS. \$14; QT. \$14; QU. \$14; QV. \$14; QW. \$14; QX. \$14; QY. \$14; QZ. \$14; RA. \$14; RB. \$14; RC. \$14; RD. \$14; RE. \$14; RF. \$14; RG. \$14; RH. \$14; RI. \$14; RJ. \$14; RK. \$14; RL. \$14; RM. \$14; RN. \$14; RO. \$14; RP. \$14; RQ. \$14; RR. \$14; RS. \$14; RT. \$14; RU. \$14; RV. \$14; RW. \$14; RX. \$14; RY. \$14; RZ. \$14; SA. \$14; SB. \$14; SC. \$14; SD. \$14; SE. \$14; SF. \$14; SG. \$14; SH. \$14; SI. \$14; SJ. \$14; SK. \$14; SL. \$14; SM. \$14; SN. \$14; SO. \$14; SP. \$14; SQ. \$14; SR. \$14; SS. \$14; ST. \$14; SU. \$14; SV. \$14; SW. \$14; SX. \$14; SY. \$14; SZ. \$14; TA. \$14; TB. \$14; TC. \$14; TD. \$14; TE. \$14; TF. \$14; TG. \$14; TH. \$14; TI. \$14; TJ. \$14; TK. \$14; TL. \$14; TM. \$14; TN. \$14; TO. \$14; TP. \$14; TQ. \$14; TR. \$14; TS. \$14; TU. \$14; TV. \$14; TW. \$14; TX. \$14; TY. \$14; TZ. \$14; UA. \$14; UB. \$14; UC. \$14; UD. \$14; UE. \$14; UF. \$14; UG. \$14; UH. \$14; UI. \$14; UJ. \$14; UK. \$14; UL. \$14; UM. \$14; UN. \$14; UO. \$14; UP. \$14; UQ. \$14; UR. \$14; US. \$14; UT. \$14; UU. \$14; UV. \$14; UW. \$14; UX. \$14; UY. \$14; UZ. \$14; VA. \$14; VB. \$14; VC. \$14; VD. \$14; VE. \$14; VF. \$14; VG. \$14; VH. \$14; VI. \$14; VJ. \$14; VK. \$14; VL. \$14; VM. \$14; VN. \$14; VO. \$14; VP. \$14; VQ. \$14; VR. \$14; VS. \$14; VT. \$14; VU. \$14; VV. \$14; VW. \$14; VX. \$14; VY. \$14; VZ. \$14; WA. \$14; WB. \$14; WC. \$14; WD. \$14; WE. \$14; WF. \$14; WG. \$14; WH. \$14; WI. \$14; WJ. \$14; WK. \$14; WL. \$14; WM. \$14; WN. \$14; WO. \$14; WP. \$14; WQ. \$14; WR. \$14; WS. \$14; WT. \$14; WU. \$14; WV. \$14; WW. \$14; WX. \$14; WY. \$14; WZ. \$14; XA. \$14; XB. \$14; XC. \$14; XD. \$14; XE. \$14; XF. \$14; XG. \$14; XH. \$14; XI. \$14; XJ. \$14; XK. \$14; XL. \$14; XM. \$14; XN. \$14; XO. \$14; XP. \$14; XQ. \$14; XR. \$14; XS. \$14; XT. \$14; XU. \$14; XV. \$14; XW. \$14; XX. \$14; XY. \$14; XZ. \$14; YA. \$14; YB. \$14; YC. \$14; YD. \$14; YE. \$14; YF. \$14; YG. \$14; YH. \$14; YI. \$14; YJ. \$14; YK. \$14; YL. \$14; YM. \$14; YN. \$14; YO. \$14; YP. \$14; YQ. \$14; YR. \$14; YS. \$14; YT. \$14; YU. \$14; YV. \$14; YW. \$14; YX. \$14; YY. \$14; YZ. \$14; ZA. \$14; ZB. \$14; ZC. \$14; ZD. \$14; ZE. \$14; ZF. \$14; ZG. \$14; ZH. \$14; ZI. \$14; ZJ. \$14; ZK. \$14; ZL. \$14; ZM. \$14; ZN. \$14; ZO. \$14; ZP. \$14; ZQ. \$14; ZR. \$14; ZS. \$14; ZT. \$14; ZU. \$14; ZV. \$14; ZW. \$14; ZX. \$14; ZY. \$14; ZZ. \$14;

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(8) Includes all stores and tinned provisions.  
(9) B. Includes school material.  
(10) A. \$10.50; B. \$14; C. \$14; D. \$14; E. \$14; F. \$14; G. \$14; H. \$14; I. \$14; J. \$14; K. \$14; L. \$14; M. \$14; N. \$14; O. \$14; P. \$14; Q. \$14; R. \$14; S. \$14; T. \$14; U. \$14; V. \$14; W. \$14; X. \$14; Y. \$14; Z. \$14; AA. \$14; AB. \$14; AC. \$14; AD. \$14; AE. \$14; AF. \$14; AG. \$14; AH. \$14; AI. \$14; AJ. \$14; AK. \$14; AL. \$14; AM. \$14; AN. \$14; AO. \$14; AP. \$14; AQ. \$14; AR. \$14; AS. \$14; AT. \$14; AU. \$14; AV. \$14; AW. \$14; AX. \$14; AY. \$14; AZ. \$14; BA. \$14; BB. \$14; BC. \$14; BD. \$14; BE. \$14; BF. \$14; BG. \$14; BH. \$14; BI. \$14; BJ. \$14; BK. \$14; BL. \$14; BM. \$14; BN. \$14; BO. \$14; BP. \$14; BQ. \$14; BR. \$14; BS. \$14; BT. \$14; BU. \$14; BV. \$14; BW. \$14; BX. \$14; BY. \$14; BZ. \$14; CA. \$14; CB. \$14; CC. \$14; CD. \$14; CE. \$14; CF. \$14; CG. \$14; CH. \$14; CI. \$14; CJ. \$14; CK. \$14; CL. \$14; CM. \$14; CN. \$14; CO. \$14; CP. \$14; CQ. \$14; CR. \$14; CS. \$14; CT. \$14; CU. \$14; CV. \$14; CW. \$14; CX. \$14; CY. \$14; CZ. \$14; DA. \$14; DB. \$14; DC. \$14; DD. \$14; DE. \$14; DF. \$14; DG. \$14; DH. \$14; DI. \$14; DJ. \$14; DK. \$14; DL. \$14; DM. \$14; DN. \$14; DO. \$14; DP. \$14; DQ. \$14; DR. \$14; DS. \$14; DT. \$14; DU. \$14; DV. \$14; DW. \$14; DX. \$14; DY. \$14; DZ. \$14; EA. \$14; EB. \$14; EC. \$14; ED. \$14; EE. \$14; EF. \$14; EG. \$14; EH. \$14; EI. \$14; EJ. \$14; EK. \$14; EL. \$14; EM. \$14; EN. \$14; EO. \$14; EP. \$14; EQ. \$14; ER. \$14; ES. \$14; ET. \$14; EU. \$14; EV. \$14; EW. \$14; EX. \$14; EY. \$14; EZ. \$14; FA. \$14; FB. \$14; FC. \$14; FD. \$14; FE. \$14; FF. \$14; FG. \$14; FH. \$14; FI. \$14; FJ. \$14; FK. \$14; FL. \$14; FM. \$14; FN. \$14; FO. \$14; FP. \$14; FQ. \$14; FR. \$14; FS. \$14; FT. \$14; FU. \$14; FV. \$14; FW. \$14; FX. \$14; FY. \$14; FZ. \$14; GA. \$14; GB. \$14; GC. \$14; GD. \$14; GE. \$14; GF. \$14; GG. \$14; GH. \$14; GI. \$14; GJ. \$14; GK. \$14; GL. \$14; GM. \$14; GN. \$14; GO. \$14; GP. \$14; GQ. \$14; GR. \$14; GS. \$14; GT. \$14; GU. \$14; GV. \$14; GW. \$14; GX. \$14; GY. \$14; GZ. \$14; HA. \$14; HB. \$14; HC. \$14; HD. \$14; HE. \$14; HF. \$14; HG. \$14; HH. \$14; HI. \$14; HJ. \$14; HK. \$14; HL. \$14; HM. \$14; HN. \$14; HO. \$14; HP. \$14; HQ. \$14; HR. \$14; HS. \$14; HT. \$14; HU. \$14; HV. \$14; HW. \$14; HX. \$14; HY. \$14; HZ. \$14; IA. \$14; IB. \$14; IC. \$14; ID. \$14; IE. \$14; IF. \$14; IG. \$14; IH. \$14; II. \$14; IJ. \$14; IK. \$14; IL. \$14; IM. \$14; IN. \$14; IO. \$14; IP. \$14; IQ. \$14; IR. \$14; IS. \$14; IT. \$14; IU. \$14; IV. \$14; IW. \$14; IX. \$14; IY. \$14; IZ. \$14; JA. \$14; JB. \$14; JC. \$14; JD. \$14; JE. \$14; JF. \$14; JG. \$14; JH. \$14; JI. \$14; JJ. \$14; JK. \$14; JL. \$14; JM. \$14; JN. \$14; JO. \$14; JP. \$14; JQ. \$14; JR. \$14; JS. \$14; JT. \$14; JU. \$14; JV. \$14; JW. \$14; JX. \$14; JY. \$14; JZ. \$14; KA. \$14; KB. \$14; KC. \$14; KD. \$14; KE. \$14; KF. \$14; KG. \$14; KH. \$14; KI. \$14; KJ. \$14; KL. \$14; KM. \$14; KN. \$14; KO. \$14; KP. \$14; KQ. \$14; KR. \$14; KS. \$14; KT. \$14; KU. \$14; KV. \$14; KW. \$14; KX. \$14; KY. \$14; KZ. \$14; LA. \$14; LB. \$14; LC. \$14; LD. \$14; LE. \$14; LF. \$14; LG. \$14; LH. \$14; LI. \$14; LJ. \$14; LK. \$14; LL. \$14; LM. \$14; LN. \$14; LO. \$14; LP. \$14; LQ. \$14; LR. \$14; LS. \$14; LT. \$14; LU. \$14; LV. \$14; LW. \$14; LX. \$14; LY. \$14; LZ. \$14; MA. \$14; MB. \$14; MC. \$14; MD. \$14; ME. \$14; MF. \$14; MG. \$14; MH. \$14; MI. \$14; MJ. \$14; MK. \$14; ML. \$14; MM. \$14; MN. \$14; MO. \$14; MP. \$14; MQ. \$14; MR. \$14; MS. \$14; MT. \$14; MU. \$14; MV. \$14; MW. \$14; MX. \$14; MY. \$14; MZ. \$14; NA. \$14; NB. \$14; NC. \$14; ND. \$14; NE. \$14; NF. \$14; NG. \$14; NH. \$14; NI. \$14; NJ. \$14; NK. \$14; NL. \$14; NM. \$14; NN. \$14; NO. \$14; NP. \$14; NQ. \$14; NR. \$14; NS. \$14; NT. \$14; NU. \$14; NV. \$14; NW. \$14; NX. \$14; NY. \$14; NZ. \$14; OA. \$14; OB. \$14; OC. \$14; OD. \$14; OE. \$14; OF. \$14; OG. \$14; OH. \$14; OI. \$14; OJ. \$14; OK. \$14; OL. \$14; OM. \$14; ON. \$14; OO. \$14; OP. \$14; OQ. \$14; OR. \$14; OS. \$14; OT. \$14; OU. \$14; OV. \$14; OW. \$14; OX. \$14; OY. \$14; OZ. \$14; PA. \$14; PB. \$14; PC. \$14; PD. \$14; PE. \$14; PF. \$14; PG. \$14; PH. \$14; PI. \$14; PJ. \$14; PK. \$14; PL. \$14; PM. \$14; PN. \$14; PO. \$14; PP. \$14; PQ. \$14; PR. \$14; PS. \$14; PT. \$14; PU. \$14; PV. \$14; PW. \$14; PX. \$14; PY. \$14; PZ. \$14; QA. \$14; QB. \$14; QC. \$14; QD. \$14; QE. \$14; QF. \$14; QG. \$14; QH. \$14; QI. \$14; QJ. \$14; QK. \$14; QL. \$14; QM. \$14; QN. \$14; QO. \$14; QP. \$14; QQ. \$14; QR. \$14; QS. \$14; QT. \$14; QU. \$14; QV. \$14; QW. \$14; QX. \$14; QY. \$14; QZ. \$14; RA. \$14; RB. \$14; RC. \$14; RD. \$14; RE. \$14; RF. \$14; RG. \$14; RH. \$14; RI. \$14; RJ. \$14; RK. \$14; RL. \$14; RM. \$14; RN. \$14; RO. \$14; RP. \$14; RQ. \$14; RR. \$14; RS. \$14; RT. \$14; RU. \$14; RV. \$14; RW. \$14; RX. \$14; RY. \$14; RZ. \$14; SA. \$14; SB. \$14; SC. \$14; SD. \$14; SE. \$14; SF. \$14; SG. \$14; SH. \$14; SI. \$14; SJ. \$14; SK. \$14; SL. \$14; SM. \$14; SN. \$14; SO. \$14; SP. \$14; SQ. \$14; SR. \$14; SS. \$14; ST. \$14; SU. \$14; SV. \$14; SW. \$14; SX. \$14; SY. \$14; SZ. \$14; TA. \$14; TB. \$14; TC. \$14; TD. \$14; TE. \$14; TF. \$14; TG. \$14; TH. \$14; TI. \$14; TJ. \$14; TK. \$14; TL. \$14; TM. \$14; TN. \$14; TO. \$14; TP. \$14; TQ. \$14; TR. \$14; TS. \$14; TU. \$14; TV. \$14; TW. \$14; TX. \$14; TY. \$14; TZ. \$14; UA. \$14; UB. \$14; UC. \$14; UD. \$14; UE. \$14; UF. \$14; UG. \$14; UH. \$14; UI. \$14; UJ. \$14; UK. \$14; UL. \$14; UM. \$14; UN. \$14; UO. \$14; UP. \$14; UQ. \$14; UR. \$14; US. \$14; UT. \$14; UU. \$14; UV. \$14; UW. \$14; UX. \$14; UY. \$14; UZ. \$14; VA. \$14; VB. \$14; VC. \$14; VD. \$14; VE. \$14; VF. \$14; VG. \$14; VH. \$14; VI. \$14; VJ. \$14; VK. \$14; VL. \$14; VM. \$14; VN. \$14; VO. \$14; VP. \$14; VQ. \$14; VR. \$14; VS. \$14; VT. \$14; VU. \$14; VV. \$14; VW. \$14; VX. \$14; VY. \$14; VZ. \$14; WA. \$14; WB. \$14; WC. \$14; WD. \$14; WE. \$14; WF. \$14; WG. \$14; WH. \$14; WI. \$14; WJ. \$14; WK. \$14; WL. \$14; WM. \$14; WN. \$14; WO. \$14; WP. \$14; WQ. \$14; WR. \$14; WS. \$14; WT. \$14; WU. \$14; WV. \$14; WW. \$14; WX. \$14; WY. \$14; WZ. \$14; XA. \$14; XB. \$14; XC. \$14; XD. \$14; XE. \$14; XF. \$14; XG. \$14; XH. \$14; XI. \$14; XJ. \$14; XK. \$14; XL. \$14; XM. \$14; XN. \$14; XO. \$14; XP. \$14; XQ. \$14; XR. \$14; XS.



## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## INCREASE OF CAPITAL SANCTIONED.

13th inst.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the general managers, Messrs. Shaw, Tynes & Co., for the purpose of passing a special resolution.

Mr. R. Shewan presided. The others present were Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick, Messrs. R. Henderson (secretary), R. Hancock, E. D. Haskell and J. A. Young.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the following resolution was put to the meeting—

"That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$500,000, being part of the undivided profits of the company standing to the credit of the company's reserve fund, and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the company at the date of the passing of the resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the general managers be, and they are hereby authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 200,000 unissued shares in like proportion."

The Chairman proposed its adoption.

Hon. Mr. H. Kewick seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated that a call of \$5.50 per share will be made immediately. Scrip will be ready on the 22nd inst. He thanked those present for their attendance and the meeting concluded.

## SUIT FOR MONEY LENT.

## WHAT WAS THE CONSIDERATION?

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro appeared on the 17th inst. before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, on behalf of Ma Cheong Chan, of No. 3 Mercer Street, gentleman, Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, represented the defendant, Leung Kwan Shing, of No. 266 Queen's Road Central, trader.

In this case the plaintiff claimed the sum of \$650.00, being the amount of principal and interest due on a "borrowing" note dated 20th December, 1906, and made by defendant in favour of plaintiff. Plaintiff said that he lent the money to the defendant who signed the note in his presence.

Mr. Goldring: Was there not a broker in this case?

Witness: No, there was no broker.

Mr. Goldring: Did not Kwok Tek San arrange a loan?

Witness: Yes, I asked him to do it.

Mr. Goldring: Well, isn't that having a broker? Did you receive \$500 from the plaintiff?

Witness: No, he only paid \$420.

Defendant said at the time when he wrote the note plaintiff was not there. In December witness asked his cousin, Kwok Tek San, to get him a loan of \$500, and Kwok Tek San, the plaintiff who offered him the loan, being 30% discount on the amount, which he accepted.

His Honour said it was unfortunate for the defendant, but he had signed the note, and there must be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENTS.

## SIGNATURE IMMINENT.

Tokio, July 19.

The following telegrams are from the N. C. D. News:

M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister to Peking, has received final instructions from his Government regarding the North Manchuria Customs Agreement of which the signature is imminent.

A conference was held in Tokio this morning by the five Elder Statesmen and the principal Ministers; it is believed that they came to the final decision with reference to the Russo-Japanese Agreement and that they are sending instructions for its conclusion.

Japan's influence in Manchuria will be materially widened through Russia's preponderant influence in outer Mongolia is recognized.

The Japanese public rejoices that the Franco-Japanese and Russo-Japanese agreements will tend to consolidate further Japan's position in Korea, especially in view of the existing state of chaos at Seoul.

The Tokio sharemarket shows a slight upward tendency in anticipation of the Russo-Japanese Agreement.

Japan also is sending instructions to the Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg regarding the signature of the Commercial Fishery Treaties.

## JAPANESE COMMENT.

Tokio, July 11.

The Kokumishi welcoming the Russo-Japanese Agreement says that such an Agreement was vainly contemplated by enlightened Russians and Japanese of all parties & argues in its own defence that the visit to Europe in 1901-1902 had the draft of the proposed Agreement in his pocket, but the agreement came unexpectedly, to the deep regret of not a few statesmen in Russia, including Count Witte. The latter entertained the idea of a Russo-Japanese alliance during the Portsmouth Peace negotiations. Circumstances however, precluded this also. The antebellum negotiations between Russia and Japan opened the way to such an Agreement, but unfortunately turned out to the contrary. After a century of friendship is deeper, but the price paid for the forthcoming Agreement, exceeding gratifying that it has been recognized that the East of Asia is wide enough for Japanese and Russian exploitation. The immediate cause of the Agreement is said to be that the military part in Russia considered the Portsmouth Peace as only meaning a long truce, deeming it imperative to prepare for a war of revenge. The building of the new Siberian railway, and other military movements have originated in these latest apprehensions. The anti-russian riot of September 1905 in Japan was misconstrued into a belief that Japan was actually dissatisfied with the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty, and that she regarded a second war as inevitable. Thus misconception has led to misconception. Meanwhile certain influences have asserted themselves for the rallying of such apprehensions, resulting in a satisfactory solution of the Commercial and Fishery negotiations, and finally bringing about the forthcoming agreement.

## BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the special examination in composition took place last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Wolfe, the Inspector of Schools, who kindly corrected the papers, awarded the prizes to the following competitors—Edith Mow Fong, Agnes Johnson, Lee, Daisy Rosario, Chan Pik Mei, and Wong Tin Tai. The volumes which were exceedingly handsome were presented by Mr. R. E. Bellios in memory of his late father, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Bellios, and the thanks of the teachers and pupils alike are due to this gentleman for his liberality.—*Communicated.*

## CANTON TEA AND SILK CROPS.

## LOWER PRICES THE RULE.

## [From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th July.

The tea market opened on the 13th inst., when settlements involving something like 2,000 boxes were made. Prices ranged about five to six taels lower than those of last year, although the quality of this season's crop was not apparently inferior. The average price realised was 31 taels per picul, while the lower grades dropped proportionately. About 3,000 boxes went forward by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Company's night boat on the 12th inst. and the balance will be despatched on the 17th inst. The former shipment will be transferred to the London boat leaving Hongkong on Saturday, while the remainder will catch the P. & O. boat leaving on the 18th.

With regard to silk prices have lately shown a tendency to drop, and the best qualities have fallen from \$1,200 to \$200, and there is no sign that bottom has been reached. The reason assigned is the stagnancy in the foreign market. The outlook is not encouraging although there is no fault to be found with the several crops.

## APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

In the Appellate Jurisdiction Court last Monday, before the Full Bench, consisting of their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and Gritt, moved on behalf of the plaintiffs appellants for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, in the case of the Wah Hing Lung firm, and Chan Wo-ai, Chan Pui, Chan Chik, Chan Ching, Chan Ching To, Chan Wai Ching, and Kwong Tak, members and partners of the said firm, versus Chan Yuen, Chan Hing Ching, Chan Wai, Chan Hung Ka, Chan Hung Ching, Chan Hung Chan, Chan Pui On Tong, Chan Hung Kwan, and Tsang Shing Kwan, against the judgment delivered by his Honour the Puisne Judge.

The petition for motion was as follows:

1. On the 8th day of April, 1904, your petitioners filed their statement of claim (to which your petitioners have since referred) as the plaintiffs in the sum of \$2,380.00 paid into Court in this action, being part of a sum of \$12,000, which represented a debt due by the Wah Tai to the firm of Wah Hing Lung, be paid to your petitioners as the assignees of the said debt under an assignment from the respondents as the partners retiring from the said Wah Hing Lung firm.

2. The respondents, the defendants, duly appeared and on the 28th June, 1904, filed their statement of defence (to which your petitioners have since referred) in which the respondents denied the said assignment of the said debt, and stated that they and your petitioner Chan Wo-ai, as the partners retiring from the Wah Hing Lung firm, were entitled to the said debt due by the Wah Tai to the said firm, but that they (the respondents) were willing to make certain payments to your petitioner Chow Wo, as therein mentioned.

3. This action was heard before His Honour the Puisne Judge of this Honourable Court, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, on 28th November, 1906, and 13th and 14th days of March, 1907.

4. On the 8th April his Honour the Puisne Judge delivered judgment and pronounced a decree in the action, whereby he directed that judgment be entered for the respondents (defendants) with costs, finding (inter alia) that the said debt due by the Wah Tai firm to the Wah Hing Lung had not been assigned to your petitioners but was the property of Chan Wo-ai and of the respondents as the old partners of the said Wah Hing Lung firm.

5. On 1st and 2nd days of July, 1907, your petitioners appealed to the Full Court from the said judgment, when their appeal was dismissed with costs, and the said judgment, including the said finding, was affirmed.

6. Your petitioners are precluded by the said judgment of His Honour the Puisne Judge and of the Full Court from recovering from the respondent firm the sum of \$2,380.00, also from recovering the sum which is at issue in this action, which latter sum only amounts to a few hundred dollars.

7. Your petitioners crave leave to refer to the statements of claim and defence, the evidence taken at the hearing of the action thereon, and the said judgment and decree and all other proceedings in the said action.

8. Your petitioners feel themselves aggrieved by the said judgment and decree and are desirous of appealing therefrom to His Majesty in His Privy Council.

9. The said judgment and decree involve, under the circumstances which are herein before set forth, a sum or matter at issue or a civil right exceeding the value of £500 sterling.

Your petitioners therefore pray:

1. That this Honourable Court will be pleased to grant your petitioners leave to appeal from the said judgment and decree to His Majesty in His Privy Council, and that pending the said appeal the execution of the said judgment and decree may be suspended.

2. That the Honourable Court will make such further or other order in the said premises as may seem just.

Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., said that he moved formally this morning for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, to save time, as it was not clear whether they had to move the Court or file the petition for leave within 14 days, and he thought it might be convenient to have a ruling from the Court on the subject.

Their Honour said they would fix a day by agreement for hearing the arguments and give a ruling in the matter.

## CLAIM FOR COMMISSION.

## A PRINTER'S DISPUTE.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Thursday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Wong Tin-Po, of Nos. 54 and 56, Bonham Strand, sued L. J. Xavier, proprietor of the Hongkong Printing Press, of No. 3 Wyndham Street for the recovery of the sum of \$394.72, being the amount of commission alleged to be due to plaintiff by defendant for printing work obtained from Swatow.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow. Plaintiff, through his attorney, said that it was agreed between himself and the defendant that the former should obtain printing work for the latter on commission. He obtained orders for a number of circulars and so on in Swatow and his commission amounted to \$394.72.

For defendant it was stated that there was not and never had been any agreement between himself and the plaintiff that he should pay him commission, and therefore denied liability. He was, however, willing to pay the plaintiff for his services in translating the orders into the Swatow dialect.

His Honour: Can't they come to some settlement of the matter? I think I had better adjourn to be able to take a week or two that they may come to some amicable arrangement.

The case was adjourned accordingly.

## WUCHOW NOTES.

## NAVAL.

Wuchow, 13th July, 1907.

The German gunboat *Tringtau* has succeeded in reaching Nanning. The *Tringtau* got up as far as Kwei-Yuen and lay at anchor there for some days until the rise of the river. The *Tringtau* received a warm welcome in Nanning, from the small foreign community in the new port, and the Chinese population took advantage of the occasion of improving their knowledge of a foreign gunboat.

H.M.S. *Moore* arrived at Wuchow on the 9th inst., and intends making the trip to Nanning after cooling here. Unfortunately the river has fallen again, but with the quantity of rain that we have had lately, a rise is almost certain in a few days, when the *Moore* will leave for Nanning via Kwei Yuen. Should circumstances prove favourable, the *Moore* intends to try and get up to the city of Po Sé which is some hundred odd miles above Nanning.

The *Moore*, it is said, intends (like the Chinese officials and the troops at Nanning, and a large quantity of rockets, blue lights, etc. are being taken up this trip, with which a display will be made.

## RICE CROP.

The first crop of rice has been harvested successfully and has surpassed expectations. The rainfall has been just sufficient to ensure full and good crops and the farmers are consequently jubilant.

## EX-MAGISTRACY INTERPRETER ARRESTED.

## HIS ALLEGED TRICK WITH A COMMISSION AGENT.

17th inst.

A young Chinaman named Yim Wing, who at one time was employed at the Magistracy as an interpreter, and who now styles himself a broker, was arrested yesterday afternoon in Queen's Road Central on a charge of fraud. He is the master of a shop at 12, Lee Yuen Street East, was instrumental in having him arrested. This morning, at the Police Court, Yim Wing was arraigned before Mr. G. M. Orme on a charge of obtaining \$500 from the complainant by means of a trick.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence.

From a story related to the police by the complainant, it would appear that on the 24th March last a Chinaman, who cannot be found now, called at his shop and, representing himself as broker, told complainant that he had a good friend employed on board the *Tartar*, that he knew complainant had business connections at Vancouver, and that, if complainant wished, he could get his cargo shipped to Canada at very low rates. Complainant agreed to the offer and accompanied the broker to a shop in Morrison Street, where he was introduced to the accused, who the broker addressed as my partner. An arrangement, it was stated, was arrived at between the complainant and the accused, whereby \$500 was to be deposited beforehand and a further sum of \$200 to be paid after the goods had been shipped. Complainant said he handed accused the money and left. He called at the shop again a few days later and found the place closed. He last night of the accused until yesterday when he met him in the street and handed him over to a policeman.

Accused was held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

## A JEWELLER IN TROUBLE.

## COUNTERFEIT COINS FOUND IN A SEARCH.

13th inst.

While searching for stolen goods in a jeweller's shop at No. 154, Queen's Road Central, yesterday, Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan arrested Pang Kau, the salesman, on a charge of being in possession of counterfeit coins. The coins—numbering some twenty-two pieces—comprising three of local and nineteen of Kwangtung currency, were alleged to have been discovered in the salesman's box.

At the Police Court this morning, he was arraigned before Mr. A. Hazleland on the charges. Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, who appeared for the defence, stated that he understood that the accused was also charged with being in unlawful possession of two silver watches, and asked for a short adjournment. The police said that there will possibly be an extra charge—that of being in possession of stolen property—added against the accused, but no steps will be taken in that direction until they hear from the police.

The charges. It is alleged that the base money was an accumulation he had received in business transactions. The case was adjourned until next week, and bail was allowed in the sum of \$500.

## CHINESE STEWARD ASSAULTED.

## SHIP'S OFFICERS SUMMONED.

15th inst.

With his face seriously damaged, his arms badly bruised and his body covered with weals, the steward—Li Sam—of the steamer *Progress* was at midnight yesterday sent to hospital by Inspector Kerr, of the Water Police Station, for treatment. The steward's condition is considered serious, and he will not be able to leave hospital for a week.

Li Sam was taken to the station yesterday by Hermann Buchholz, the second engineer of the ship, who accused him of theft. He stated that that morning a brass anchor paper weight and a brass padlock, both valued at \$6.50, disappeared from his cabin. Every "boy" on the ship was questioned regarding the theft, and the satisfaction he got from them was "I don't know!" A search was made and the missing things found in the storeroom, of which the steward had charge.

The steward informed the police that although he was in charge of the storeroom every person on board had free access there. He admitted that the things were found in the storeroom, but denied stealing them. "When the padlock and the paper-weight were found," alleged the steward, who appeared to be in great pain, "the second engineer seized me by the queue and hauled me on deck. I was tied down to a ring bolt in the deck and kicked. He gave the names of three officers, namely, Carl Golge, and officers, and George Slaneck, chief officer. These were served this morning and made returnable on Saturday, when the case will be decided.

## THE BUILDING AUTHORITY CASE.

## A QUESTION OF COSTS.

15th inst.

Before their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding as a Full Court in Appellate Jurisdiction, Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacons, Looker and Deacon, appeared on behalf of the appellants in the case of Fung, Chan Yuen versus the Building Authority, which case was reserved as to the payment of costs, to apply that the costs should be given against the Building Authority and not against the appellants.

Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, represented the Building Authority.

Mr. Slade said that the Building Authority, being a party in a case, was a party against whom costs could be given, if the action went against him, just as any other party to a suit, though it was immaterial as to by whom the costs would be actually paid.

In this case it will be remembered that the Building Authority summoned the appellant before the Magistrate for erecting a building before the plans had been approved by the Building Authority, and the Magistrate fined the appellant. The latter appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that the plans were submitted and the building erected entirely in accordance with them, and the appeal was upheld but costs against the Building Authority, as representing the Crown, were not awarded to the appellants.

Mr. Slade said the losing party in any action was always condemned to pay the costs of the other side, and the Crown was a party within the meaning of the Ordinance, and quoted authorities on the subject.

The Attorney General said that the practice of this Court was that costs had never been given against the Crown. No case could be cited in which they were awarded.

The Puisne Judge: Can you cite any case in which they were refused?

The Attorney General: Yes, there are many such cases. The Crown here is not the appellant. If it were so and was successful in the appeal there would be no request for costs against the losing party; and the practice of this Court should be followed and no costs awarded against the Crown. Further argument their Honours reserved their decision.

## ALLEGED MURDER AT YAU-MATI.

## REPORTED RESULT OF GAMBLING FRACAS.

15th inst.

After lying in an unconscious condition in the General Civil Hospital for close on a week, during which time he developed insanity, due to a fractured skull, Leung Mui, the coolie who was found by the police in a semi-conscious condition, on the footpath, outside house No. 50, Station Street North, Yau-mati, bleeding freely from a wound on his head, on the night of the 6th instant, expired from his injuries last Saturday, without, it was stated, being able to make an ante-mortem statement.

At the time the man was sent to hospital no hopes were held out for this recovery.

At the Magistracy this morning, the two coolies—Li Ngan, of 78, Station Street North, and Fung Tim residing at 50, Temple Street—who were being detained on a charge of assault until Leung Mui's condition could be determined—were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazleland on a charge of murder.

From the time of the arrest of the accused Inspector McHardy and his men have been hard at work collecting evidence, but it is hard to get any little progress has been made by them. Up to the present stage, the origin of the assault can not be learned. That there was a fight, that the deceased was pushed down a flight of stairs, and that he fractured his skull on the sidewalk are facts that cannot be disputed. There are a number of theories advanced in the matter, however, the most likely being that on the night in question a number of coolies were gambling on one of the floors at 50, Station Street North. Among them were the accused and the deceased. When their money had dwindled to a few cash the accused turned to the deceased and asked him to return the loan they gave him but a few weeks previously. Leung Mui refused, and after the game was concluded proceeded to leave the premises. The accused are alleged to have followed him to the landing, where they again demanded their due. Evidently Leung Mui refused to pay up and there was a quarrel. The noise of a scuffle was then heard, during which, so the report goes, deceased was flung down the staircase.

The accused when brought before the Magistrate pleaded not guilty to the charge. The case was adjourned. Mr. Reginald Harding intimated that he will appear for the prosecution at the next hearing.

## REFJECTED LOVER'S REVENGE.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE HIS SWEETHEART'S HOUSE.

17th inst.

What is alleged to have been a determined attempt to dynamite a certain dwelling house at Ma Lung-Sung village, at Sam-shui-po, was discovered to have been made early this morning by two men, one of whom was caught, the other being successful in effecting his escape. The house—a one-storeyed building—is occupied by a farmer's widow and her three sons. Some time ago, it is stated, a certain person had been in the habit of pestering the widow with his attentions. He was turned away last month and since then, it is alleged, he has frequently threatened the widow. At about half-past twelve o'clock this morning, the widow was awakened by a chipping noise outside the house. She aroused her eldest son and together they went to investigate. Creeping quietly outside the house they saw two men making a hole in the wall of the building with a hammer and chisel. The son sprang upon one of the men and held him while his mother screamed for help. The other man took to his heels and disappeared in the darkness. Assistance arrived and the prisoner was taken to Sam-shui-po Police Station and turned over to Sergeant Sim. The man gave his name as Yip Foo, a foreman, employed at the waterworks, residing at the fitter beds above Bonham Road. On being searched three sticks of dynamite, with fuses and detonators attached, were found strapped to his leg. These, the police say, were to have been inserted into the hole made in the wall and set off.

At the Police Court, to-day, Yip Foo was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazleland with placing dynamite near a dwelling house. His Worship remanded the accused in police custody for a few days. In the meantime a hunt will be made for the missing man and accused's quarters searched for more dynamite.

## THE LATE MR. J. M. BASA.

## HIS LIFE HISTORY.

The Manila *Cablenews*, of 12th inst., says:—

Jose Basa, another of the landmarks of the Filipino insurrection period of 1872 to 1898, has passed away in Hongkong at an advanced age. He died on the 10th instant at seven in the morning.

Jose Basa was one of the foremost figures in the contemporary history of the Philippines. His name has been connected with almost every political movement that has had relation to the securing of liberty for his country ever since the revolt of 1872 in Cavite as a result of which he was banished from the Philippines.

Several others were also banished and three native priests, Padres Gomez, Zamora and Burgos, were garrotted on the Bagumbayan field. Basa made himself famous prior to 1872 by his enmity to the religious orders. In Madrid he wrote several newspaper articles on the subject. He was at one time wealthy but from the time of his deportation was reduced to poverty, and one time had to sell potatoes in the streets of Hongkong for a living.

He was in Hongkong at the time that Rizal returned from Spain and established an office in that city. At that time, 1892 Basa was thinking out a scheme for the establishment of a society in the Philippines to take the place of the several disorganized associations. He proposed to Rizal what he considered to be the most suitable society for the purpose and asked the Filipino hero to draw up the constitution and by-laws. Rizal did so and the Liga Filipina was the result.

It was the belief of the Spanish authorities that Rizal was the founder of the Liga and that it was a revolutionary society but the fact was that the society was founded by Basa who sent the draft prepared by Rizal to Manila with instructions that the society should be established without delay. But little was done in the matter.

On the arrival of Rizal in July 1892, he was invited to a meeting of those who should have been the leaders of the society, and all the hand he had in the movement for the foundation of which he was executed on the Luneta was the advice he gave that the society would be of great benefit to the people. It was a society not to stir up revolt against Spain but to encourage agriculture, commerce and industry; and to encourage the establishment of a bank which should serve to assist the poor Filipino farmer to escape the clutches of the money lenders.

He was prominent in the negotiations which were carried on in 1896 with Rounseville Wildman, the American consul at Hongkong, and begged the consul to use his influence to get the American authorities to extend their protection to the Philippines against Spain.

In 1893 he, with others, petitioned for the annexation of the Philippines, to the United States for fear that the archipelago would be given back to Spain at the close of the war.

Up to the time of his death Sr. Basa was in communication with his countrymen in the Philippines and was hoping to live long enough to see the result of the establishment of the assembly. It is a coincidence that Sr. Basa has died on the 15th anniversary of the return of Rizal to Manila, and his deportation to Dapian which took place this month 15 years ago.

## ARMED ROBBERY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

## GROCER'S SHOP LOOTED BY ARMED MEN.

18th inst.

Intelligence received across the wires from Tai-po Police Station last night, gave the account of an armed robbery which occurred at Tap Mun Island on the night of the 16th inst. Tap Mun, or Grass Island, is an island at the mouth of the Tolo Channel, some ten miles from Tai-po. From the accounts at present in the hands of the police it would appear that between eleven o'clock and midnight on the night in question a number of robbers, all armed with murderous-looking weapons, broke into a grocery shop and, driving all the folk into a side room, ransacked the place and left. Over \$200 worth of clothing and jewellery were stolen. Yesterday morning the Tai-po police were notified of the occurrence, but as the shop-keepers and his assistants are unable to identify the robbers it is feared that a capture would be impossible.

## A ROGUE'S DOWNFALL.

## LUKONG SHADOWED FOR A PURPOSE.

18th inst.

Chinese constable No. 558, attached to the Yau-mati Police Station, was strolling quietly along Reclamation Street shortly after day-break to-day looking for loafers when an idea struck him that he was being followed. The lukong turned sharply around and his gaze fell on a coolie standing at the street corner, who appeared to be busily engaged in counting the number of boats lying in the bay. Pretending he did not notice the man, the policeman continued his patrol into Station Street. He skirted into Temple Street and once again made his appearance in Reclamation Street. Through-out that trip the coolie followed him at a respectable distance. Finally, becoming exasperated, the officer decided to tackle his man. Getting on the sidewalk he approached the coolie.

"What do you want here?" he asked.

"Nothing much," replied the coolie.

"Then why are you following me?" he continued.

"I wasn't following you," went on the coolie by way of explanation; "I was simply admiring your 'cheek'."

"What do you mean?" demanded the lukong.

"You are acting well. I won't give you away. But you don't mean to tell me you are a policeman?" the coolie pursued.

The lukong glanced at his uniform up and down and then at the coolie, who proceeded:

"I know you are only personating a lukong. If you are not, then show me your authority."

O. C. 358 could stand the impudence no longer and showed the coolie his authority by grabbing him by the queue and marching him to the station. There Sergeant Appleton recognised him as the "great Li Sing," who has never been known to have done a stroke of work since he came to the Colony a year ago. He was locked up on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond.

It will be perhaps difficult for the average person to explain Li Sing's little ruse this morning with the lukong, but when it is told that Li is constantly engaged by persons to shadow the policeman on the beat and to keep their attention distracted while the parties dump a dead body in the street no wonder he questioned the genuineness of the King's uniform.

At the Police Court, to-day, accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, before Mr. Hazleland.

His Worship—Where are you employed?

He gave the name of a contractor's shop which is not known on the other side.

His Worship—Where do you live?

Accused blurted out a name which sounded first class, but which in reality was only a timber yard.

His Worship—Three weeks' hard labour.

## CHINA TEA.

## [From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th July.

Since I last wrote you an additional 4,000 boxes of tea have been sold. There are 7,000 boxes of tea being shipped by the steamship *Powen* to-day to be trans-shipped to the P. & O. Company's steamer leaving Hongkong to-morrow.

## THE S.S. "DON ENGRACIO."

Like Banquo's ghost the *Don Engracio* will not down or stay down. The new 200-horsepower and complications that can be erected by this famous steamer are legion, remarks the *Manila Times* of 12th inst.

Only two incidents, however, occurred yesterday, it being an off-day. One was the discovery that after a person had availed himself of all the provisions of the chattel mortgage law, known as Act 1,358, he was protected only against the mortgagee's selling or pawning the property mortgaged, thus leaving it to his option to dispose of the property in any one of a number of other ways without even cracking this law.

The matter came up by "Deacon" Prautch going to the prosecuting attorney to have the provisions of Section 12 of the mortgage law enforced against Ramon del Rosario who had removed to his house after mortgaging and before the sheriff's sale, ropes, fittings, ships gear and appliances, an inventory of which was submitted. Prautch was informed that he had the choice of a replevin or civil suit against del Rosario but unless the goods were sold or pledged or taken "out of the province" no remedy was possible in that office. Regret was expressed but such was the reading of the law.

The other event was still more surprising. It will be remembered that this Ramon del Rosario acted at the Custom House that he was the sole owner of the *Don Engracio* and that the advice of his lawyer, Vicente Fox (although he himself is a practising lawyer he does not prescribe for himself) he swore before the Court of First Instance that Alejandra Palanca was the sole owner.

It was then that the "Deacon" had him headed straight for Billibid for too much diverse swearing. However, the matter was arranged by a note signed by Rosario and his wife and Alejandra Palanca on the husband, secured by a chattel mortgage on the *Don Engracio* for six months on the expiration of which extension was requested and granted various times until four months passed.

Then the sheriff sold the steamer, Prautch himself buying her in, leaving a balance of P3,052 still unpaid on the note. A case was filed for this sum in the Court of First Instance by Attorney Peterson on May 31 against all four. No one took notice of the summons but the wife of Rosario, who demurred on the usual grounds to gain time. Her husband represented her. This was overruled.

Then Rosario filed answer to which he alleges that the *Don Engracio* is worth more than P10,000, that his client had previously and since had the sum necessary to pay off that mortgage but had no legal notice of the sheriff's sale. The various conferences between Prautch and Rosario concerning the mortgage and sale were evidently of a social nature.

The sale may be set aside. One point has at least been established: this steamer has been declared to be valued at over P10,000 and the whole matter may again be revived, and the *Don Engracio* may not go to China for sale.

## JUVENILE HOUSEBREAKERS.

## A LUKONG'S SON CONVICTED.

15th inst.

Two lads—Chan Su Kam and Kwong Fuk—the latter a son of a lukong stationed at Stanley Police Station, both about twelve years of age, were found guilty of housebreaking at the Police Court, this morning. Sergeant Appleton, of Yau-mati Police Station, gave the Court to understand that there is a gang of boys at Yau-mati who do nothing else but commit crime. Yesterday, the two accused forced a entrance into a room at 100, Macdonnell Road and stole two hammocks. They were seen leaving the premises by the watchman and captured. The lukong's son, he stated, admitted being implicated in no less than eight cases of housebreaking. Mr. Hazleland ordered each of the accused to receive twelve strokes of the birch and to be detained in goal for forty-eight hours.

The second case of juvenile housebreaking came from Wanchai. Three boys broke into a dyeing shop at 51, Yee Wo Street, yesterday, and stole two rolls of dyed cloth. A shop on the opposite side of the street is a branch of the dyeing concern, a folk, who was standing at the door, saw the boys open the door and enter. He followed them into the shop and arrested two of them, the third escaping through the back door. Inspector Goulay charged the two lads this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazleland, who allowed him an adjournment to affect the capture of the third youngster.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

## RECRUITS







ACTING on telegraphic advices from P. Detective Sergeant Willden of the Victoria Station, boarded the steaming ship Wednesday evening and detained a Chinaman, called Yau Kam Lung, alias Hong Thin who is wanted by the authorities of the Settlements for larceny. He is alleged to have stolen \$2,000 and then sailed for Hongkong. When arrested \$1,795 was found on his luggage. He was charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Thursday morning, on a charge of larceny. His jurisdiction of the Straits Settlements, surrounded in police custody until the arrival of papers from Singapore.

Two men, Li Sun Fook, an accountant residing at 26, High Street, and Wong Poing Sing, living at 10, Hollywood, were charged with the instances of Inspector Cameron, of Kowloon City Police Station, at the Police Court, last Thursday, for obtaining money under false pretences. The complainant was Foo Fook, the proprietor of a fishing shed at Kowloon City. The 14th instant, according to his statement, the accused approached him and demanded \$1,100, stating that they had been sent by the Water Police to collect that sum from him. Complainant refused to pay it, the charged accused threatened to hurt him down his back. He complained to the police and both were arrested. Although the accused pleaded not guilty and went so far as to attempt to establish an alibi, his Worship found the guilty and sentenced them to six weeks' labour and six hours' stocks each.

THE following story is thus quaintly told in the *Japan Times*:—"About it on Tuesday night somebody was on the point of drowning in the canal off Hachikoen-cho. A student who happened to pass by, disrobed and jumped into the water to help the person struggling. When brought to the shore, he was observed to be a rare beauty, blooming seventeen. Suru by name, a adopted daughter of Dr. Kawamura-wicinity. She had become tired of this world because of the ill-treatment of her father by adoption, and hence her rash act. What of the brave student who pulled her from a watery grave? He had saved his life—he quietly went to where he left his clothes but heavens! some rascal had stolen them. The student was there, student smilingly put it on his body and riding a jinrikisha rode away without telling a name."

**ASINGAPORE** Chinaman, who returned to Hong Kong a few days from the Straits Settlements and resides at 58, Connaught Road, C went to a money-changer's shop in Queen's Road Central last evening (22nd inst.) to get some money. Standing at the counter of the shop, and failing to notice that a few men had gathered around him, the Singapore man, whose name Ng Koon, extracted two hundred and twenty-five \$10 bills from his purse. Before he could get away, however, the two Singapore police stepped up from behind the man, giving him time to understand that "the bills were not negotiable in Hongkong" took them from his hand and gave them to an accountant who ran down the road, the other policeman in another direction. This man was paid, and the day, the accomplice was also captured, the man was the same as the one who was a fireman, residing at 9, Tit Hing Street, was charged with theft. He pleaded not guilty before Mr. G. N. Orme. Mr. R. A. Hill appeared for the defence and the case was adjourned. Ball Stoo.

A Tokio dispatch of 8th inst., to the *N. Y. News*, says:—An eminent naval authority interviewed by a representative of the *News* said that no particular importance is to be attached to America's naval movements. These are part of a prearranged plan, due to the growth of the American navy during the last ten years, and are suggested by the necessity of the protection of America's wide interests in the Pacific. The squadron now composed entirely of battleships, but including some cruisers, strategically it does not concern Japan whether the squadron remains in the Atlantic, or comes to join the Pacific fleet. In a leading article the *Asahi* says that the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific is the next sequel to President McKinley's platform, and to the American naval platform. It is a repetition of the Monroe doctrine, as America destined permanently to remain in the Pacific. It is reported that the fleet will return to the Atlantic after a short stay, partly because there is inadequate accommodation in these waters, and also because there is no doubt of Japanese sincerity regarding the latest American territorial rights. *Asahi* regrets that the Japanese are unable to understand the Japanese to reassess their attitude towards the Americans of their sincerity, and also to appreciate the hospitality shown to the Japanese fleet at Jamestown. The *Asahi* is here compelled to urge the abrogation of Article of the Commercial Treaty in order to avoid further trouble at San Francisco. The leading papers continue recalcitrant, which is to imply reluctance to express any opinion, while there is no denying that the general impression is unfavourable. The share at Tokio shows a slight downward tendency to-day. *The Morning Post* (London) reports the approval by the American Legislature of a vote for naval expansion; but the *Globe* is incredulous of the American explanation of the movements of the fleet are not connected with the situation between the two countries.

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W. DOBSON  
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27th May, 1907.



## VESSELS IN PORT.

STRANER.

Anglin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, Chr. Kumpel, 14th July.	Bangkok 14th July, and Swatow 15th.	Rice.—B. & S.
Asia, Br. s.s., 4,975, Harry Gunkroger, 10th July.	San Francisco 11th June, Honolulu 18th, Yokohama 1st July, Kobe 3rd, Nagasaki 5th, and Shanghai 7th, Mails and Gen.	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Austria, Aust. s.s., 4,879, A. Blaffer, 19th July.	Trieste 27th May, and Singapore 13th July.	Gen. S. W. & Co.
Choyang, Br. s.s., 1,424, A. E. Sandback, 19th July.	Shanghai 14th July, and Swatow 18th.	Gen. J. M. & Co.
Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Iversen, 18th July.	Saigon 14th July, Rice.	J. & Co.
Dotti, Nor. s.s., 629, J. Dawming, 19th July.	Wakamatsu (Japan) 11th July, Coal.	Wallem & Co.
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 30th June.	Vancouver (B.C.) 11th June, and Shanghai 27th, Mails and Gen.	C. P. R. Co.
Fri, Nor. s.s., 863, C. Wagle, 15th July.	Tourane 12th July, Salt.	Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.
Frihuf, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 16th July.	Canton 16th July, Coal.	Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 19th July.	Foochow 16th July, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 18th.	Gen. D. L. & Co.
Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1,276, H. Uecker, 14th July.	Macassar 5th July, Sugar and Gen.	J. C. J. L.
Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 630, E. Coreil, 17th July.	Haiphong and Hoihow 16th July.	Gen. A. K. M.
Hupel, Br. s.s., 1,204, A. Mathias, 17th July.	Hoihow 16th July.	Gen. B. & S.
Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,906, F. E. Cope, 14th July.	Shanghai 11th July.	Gen. N. Y. K.
Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 16th July.	Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 11th July.	Gen. J. M. & Co.
Maau Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, J. Sakurai, 17th July.	Tamui 14th July.	Gen. O. S. K.
Nippon, Aust. s.s., 4,015, E. Tarabochia, 18th July.	Shanghai 14th July.	Ballast.—S. W. & Co.
Nunantia, Ger. s.s., 2,804, H. Feldmann, 18th July.	Portland, Or. 11th June, Flour.	P. & A. S. S. Co.
Orland, Nor. s.s., 917, T. A. Lie, 12th July.	Hamburg 24th May.	Gen. Order.
Peleus, Br. s.s., 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 19th July.	Shanghai 16th July.	Gen. B. & S.
Pennin, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 16th July.	San Francisco 18th June, Honolulu 25th, Yokohama 8th July, Kobe 9th, Nagasaki 11th, and Shanghai 14th, Mails and Gen.	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Phanang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. Bucking, 17th July.	Bangkok 9th June, Rice and Gen.	B. & S.
Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,023, O. Corneelsen, 14th July.	Bangkok and Swatow 13th July.	Rice.—N. Y. K.
Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,220, H. G. Nielsen, 9th July.	Rajang (Borneo) 3rd July, Timber.	S. W. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,018, R. Petersen, 10th July.	Bangkok 4th July, Rice and Timber.	B. & S.
Sampedon, Br. s.s., 3,322, Bailey, 18th July.	Singapore 13th July.	Gen. B. & S.
Seiko Maru, Jap. s.s., 938, G. Nakao, 19th July.	Foochow 16th July.	Gen. O. S. K.
Shakano Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,322, T. Sugai, 17th July.	Saigon 3rd July, Rice.	Order.
Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,202, T. C. Zuyderhondt, 19th July.	Samarang 7th July, and Singapore 12th, Sugar.	Yung Fat.
Spir, Nor. s.s., 870, A. Steen, 15th July.	Bangkok 8th July, Rice and Wood.	S. W. & Co.
Satsuma, Br. s.s., 2,690, Armstrong, 18th July.	New York 20th May.	Gen. D. & Co. l.d.
Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, G. H. Pennefather, 17th July.	Cebu and Iloilo 13th July, Sugar and Wood.	B. & S.
Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, L. Dawson, 14th July.	Melbourne 11th June, Sydney 20th, Thursday Island 24th, Port Darwin 3rd July, Zamboanga 8th, and Manila 14th.	Gen. B. & S.
Teau, Br. s.s., 1,246, A. Somerville, 19th July.	Manila 16th July.	Gen. B. & S.
Tolv, Nor. s.s., 740, V. Engen, 16th July.	Bangkok 7th July, Rice.	Wallum & Co.
Totomi Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,412, M. Winkler, 18th July.	Moji 14th July.	Gen. N. Y. K.
Ujina Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,403, K. Lori, 18th July.	Moji 12th July.	Gen. M. B. K.
Yatsushiro, Br. s.s., 2,240, Courtney, 18th July.	Moji 13th July.	Gen. J. M. & Co.
Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. Fraser, 15th July.	Manila 13th July.	Hemp.—S. T. & Co.

## The Ships Passed Canal.

31st May—Benvenue, China (P. & O.), P. E. Friedrich, Ernest Simons, Ahoi, Sado Maru, Sankai Maru, Sibiria, 4th June—Glauchill, Alderney, Konang St. Rhenania, Langbank, Titan, Andrei Rickmers, 7th June—Dancalion, Diomed, Salaste, Simla, Bretonskire, Sumatra, Antiochus, 11th June—Benvenitich, Ambria, Prinz Ludwig, 14th June—Bayera, Denalder, Salsuma, Tonkin, Ville de la Clotat, Bingo Maru, Persia, Tamba Maru, 18th June—Glenloch, 21st June—Saxonia, Sunda, Kintuck, Marellus, 25th June—Imogene, Biondushira, Samila, Glauca, Denalder, Persia, Sibiria, Tourane, Zlatan, Scharyafa, 28th June—Formosa, Guelonau, Montrose, Kovachi Maru, Salaste, Wilk, Priam, 2nd July—Hohenstaufen, Benmohr, Inaba Maru, Poon, 5th July—Oceania, Indranit, Ajax, Palma, Tauer, Chikgo Maru, Nore, Vorwaert, 9th July—Inaba Maru, 12th July—Jyo Maru, Glenard, 16th July—Indrawadi, Glamorganshire, Kansakura Maru, Anatomi Maru, Tamba.

Arrivals at Home—31st May—Ville de la Clotat, Polyphemus, 4th June—Agamemnon, Antenor, 7th June—E. E. Friedrich, 12th July—Japan, 14th June—Savila, Salaste, 18th June—Dancalion, Indragura, Sankai Maru, 21st June—E. B. Sutton, Dracokithra, Albanga, Rhenania, 25th June—Belgravia, Ahoi, Persia, Bayern, Sibiria, Tamba Maru, 26th July—Sumatra, 28th June—Tourane, 2nd July—Denalder, 9th July—Benglo, Breta Huel, Glenarret, Indramayo, Malacca, Senegambia, P. R. Luffold, Sibiria, 12th July—Formosa, 16th July—Guelonau, Hohenstaufen, 18th July—Poon, Nore.

## DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	
Paul Beau	at Kowloon Dock
Persia	"
Taiyuan	"
Empress of India	"
Woolwich	"
Pocahontas	"
Chilpaling	at Cosmopolitan

## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China  
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin  
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East  
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition  
published for despatch by the homeward mail  
The daily is recommended as more generally  
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or  
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate  
reports of local occurrences, and of matters  
of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best  
medium for advertising in China. It circulates  
largely among all classes of the community,  
is the largest daily newspaper and has a  
wider circulation than any journal in the Far  
East.

Special attention given to effectively display-  
ing advertisements.

This type used as a standard for setting  
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are  
instructed to display the advertisement, when  
any effective style of type will be adopted.

This standard runs exactly eight lines to the  
inch, and about eight words to the line.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages  
\$2 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements  
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach  
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than  
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements  
will be repeated and charged for until counter-  
manded.

## JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PROGRAMMES.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## CIRCULARS.

## EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European  
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,  
and remarkably cheap at.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

## OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on  
application to

## THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,  
Hongkong.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT RATES FOR LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.				
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$17,000,000 }	\$1,721,558	{ £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/3/- } \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906	4 1/2 %	\$68 1/2 ex n. l. \$122 1/2 new issue London 60/10 ex new issue London 460 n. issue first call \$51
Do. (new)	40,000	\$125	\$62 1/2	{ \$500,000 \$10,000,000 }				
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$500,000 }	\$71,263	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$270 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Marine Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£250	£50	{ \$1,075,000 £110,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 £150,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex. 2/10 11.16 per taal. }	6 %	Tls. 7 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$7,000,000 £450,407 £125,137.15/- \$817,628 \$810,000 \$130,287 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 }	\$1,460 4 0	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 13/- for 1906 }	5 1/2 %	\$770 buyers
Shanghai Insurance Association Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$80,000 \$130,287 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 }	\$401,467	1/- for year ending 31.12.5	6 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$362,980	£1 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$88
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$350 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$75,000	\$365	1/- for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Shanghai Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 £250,000 \$500,000 £250,000 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.7.1906	6 %	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	70,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$100,000 \$144,386 £120,000 £280,958 £3,999 }	\$20,170	1/- for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$29 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £3,999 £4,372 £1,000,000 £5,167.14/- £52,057 £1,000,000 £14,479 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£2,412	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/10 = \$4.69 1905	11 1/2 %	\$70
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 4,372 £1,000,000 £5,167.14/- £52,057 £1,000,000 £14,479 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Tls. 1 327	{ Final of Tls. 31 making Tls. 51 (Pref.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 3 (Ord.) for 1906 Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8. for a/c 1907 }	10 1/2 %	Tls. 47 Tls. 50 buyers 42/6 buyers
Shanghai Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$5,355.610	{ 1/- for year ending 30.4.1907 }	4 1/2 %	\$25
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$137	{ 10/- for year ending 30.4.1907 }	3 1/2 %	\$14 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 4,372 £1,000,000 £5,167.14/- £52,057 £1,000,000 £14,479 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	8 730	{ Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 }	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	9,218	8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100
Shanghai Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	none	1/- for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$21
Shanghai Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Tls. 8,935	{ Tls. 4 (8 %) for year end up 31.8.06 }	4 1/2 %	Tls. 89 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 £26,011 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$12,546	{ Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07 }	4 %	Tls. 15.80 sellers
Shanghai Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ G \$10,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	G \$909,050	{ Interim of 50 cents for account 1906 }	...	G \$5
Shanghai Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£4,473	{ 1/- for year ending 30.4.1907 }	...	\$6
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	\$62,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.1.06	10 %	\$17 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$23,112 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 }	\$3,047	{ Final of 12 1/2 making \$5 for 1906 }	6 1/2 %	\$78
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000 \$90,000 \$100,000 \$110,000 \$120,000 \$130,000 }	\$400,933	{ \$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906 }	12 %	\$100 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Tls. 3,997	{ Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905 1/2 }	10 1/2 %	Tls. 74 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 487,210 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Tls. 23,117	{ Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year ending 31.12.06 on old capital }	8 %	Tls. 224 sellers
Shanghai Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 50,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Tls. 12,936	{ Tls. 18 for 1905 }	8 1/2 %	Tls. 212 1/2
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Tls. 3,388	{ Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07 }	6 %	Tls. 103
Shanghai House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$8,418	{ \$3 for year ended 30.6.1906 }	10 1/2 %	\$28
Shanghai Stores, Limited	30,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$9,178	{ \$1.80 for 1906 }	12 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$64,975 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$371	{ \$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906 }	8 1/2 %	\$118
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$150,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$56,218	{ Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1906 }	6 1/2 %	\$104
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 29,783 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Tls. 1,935	{ Final of 6 1/2 = 10 % for 1905 }	12 1/2 %	Tls. 13
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$120,386 £1,000,000 £1,000				

These shares are entitled to half of the profits.



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1841)

NEW SERIES No. 5516

號一十月六年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

六拜禮

號十二月七

英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 14,559,000

#### Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, KOBÉ, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHWANG, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTUNG, LIOYANG, MUKDEN, TIE-LING, CHANG-CHUN.

#### Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

#### On Fixed Deposit:

For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " "  
" 3 " ..... 3% " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. [17]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 800,000  
Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,075,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
" 6 " 3% " "  
" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [15]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED ..... Gold \$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$ 3,250,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$ 3,250,000

#### HEAD OFFICE:

60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

#### LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business; receives Money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3% " "  
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907. [18]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL, MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

#### Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

#### Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Chénboon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoerocan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent. on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

Do, 6 do, 4% do.

Do, 3 do, 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. [20]

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000  
Sterling Reserve ..... \$21,000,000  
Silver Reserve ..... \$11,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.  
A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Shollin, Esq.,  
E. Goetz, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,  
A. Haupt, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,  
C. K. Lenzmann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

#### MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

#### ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. [21]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taela 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinaifu, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),  
Deutsche Bank, Disconto-Gesellschaft,  
S. Bleichroeder,  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,  
Mendelssohn & Co.,  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M.,  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,  
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln,  
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

### NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital, FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital, FL. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund ..... FL. 1,628,850.19 (£135,737).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoe, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd. Swiss Bankverein.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

Do, 6 " 3% " "

Do, 3 " 2% " "

J. BOETJE, Manager.

Hongkong, 16, Des Voeux Road Central. [19]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 15th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	27th July	See Special of Call
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	NYANZA	About 31st July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Palma	About 2nd Aug.	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [2]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### JUST RECEIVED.

Hunters English Ox Tongues, Lunch Tongues, Pressed Beef, Ox Tongues in Jelly and Paysandu Tongues.

#### HANDY SLICED HAMS IN TINS.

#### ENGLISH FRUITS IN BOTTLES

#### DELICACIES FOR PICNICS.

FINEST CLOTTED CREAM,  
27 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. per tin.

#### NEW STORES PRICE LIST

CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [25]

#### ASK FOR

### KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

and see that you get it.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL.

BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

#### SOLE AGENTS,

### CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. [13]

### HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 21st July.

THE Company's Steamship

#### "SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Lunch and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare ..... \$4.00

" " on the following day ..... 5.00

" Single ..... 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 4 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. [10]

## Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at

#### THE SAVOY.

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.

#### THE MUTUAL STORES.

and all its BRANCHES.

#### WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

#### F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [30]

### THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS, 2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, &c. &c.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907. [39]

## CHAMPAGNE.

### G. H. MUMM & CO.

#### THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:  
EXTRA DRY (Gout American).  
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony. [545]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [26]

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [27]

### THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c., &c.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [151]

#### GRAND OPENING

OF

#### ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE,

there will be opened to the public at

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(three doors above Supreme Court),

on

WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1907,

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF

EXQUISITE ART TREASURES,

Comprising:—

PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS, TAPESTRY, ARTISTIC MARBLE and BRONZE BUSTS and STATUARY, ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN

WARES, Beautiful Articles of Decorative Furniture including a Bedroom Suite in Crystal and a Handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican, Rare Curious, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes and other specimens of Art from many parts of the world to the order of the Exhibitors.

A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for admission, the net proceeds of which will be devoted to the Educational Funds of the CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE.

Doors opened from 12 noon to 5 P.M., and 7 to 10 P.M.

Tickets may be had at Entrance.

Adults ..... 25 cents.

Children ..... 15 "

Soldiers in uniform ..... 15 "

T. H. TAI, Manager. [109]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [10]



## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 3,363 tons..... Captain H. D. Jones.  
 "POWAN," 3,338 "..... W. A. Valentine.  
 "FATSHAN," 3,260 "..... C. V. Lloyd.  
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 "..... B. Branch.  
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 "..... R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons..... Captain E. H. Grainger.  
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 "..... G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.  
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.  
 The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.  
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons..... Captain T. Hamlin.  
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.  
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons..... Captain J. Willox.  
 "NANNING," 569 "..... Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
 OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

## REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
 Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
 Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).  
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Parquet & Co.  
 For further particulars, please apply to—  
 BARRETTO & CO.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO. HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."  
 SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.  
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIKING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.  
 Fare for the Round Trip.....\$50  
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted by Electricity.  
 For further information, apply to—  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 AGENTS,  
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.  
 HONGKONG.  
 Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS ..	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJIMAH ..	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJIKINI ..	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July
TJILWONG ..	JAVA	First half Aug.	JAPAN	First half Aug.
TJILATJAP ..	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS ..	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.  
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
 Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
 THE LATEST METHOD  
 of the  
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

TSIN TING,  
 LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
 STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
 REASONABLE FEE.  
 Consultation Free.  
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

## Entertainment.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.  
 Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.  
 Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.  
 Messrs. Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

## BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE .....	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" .....	About FRIDAY, 26th July, 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN .....	"BORNEO" .....	About SUNDAY, 23rd July, 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN .....	"PRINZ LUDWIG" .....	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 31st July, 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA .....	"PRINZ REGENT LUTHPOLD" .....	about WEDNESDAY, 31st July, 1907.
MANILA, SAMARAI, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE .....	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" .....	THURSDAY, Noon, 15th Aug., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

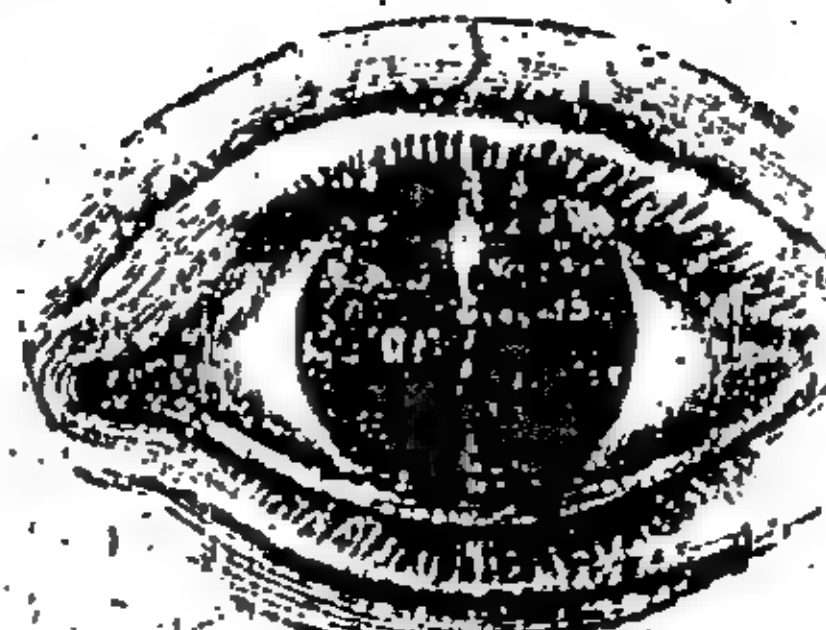
## MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

## Entertainment.

## EYES



## RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."—(Free)  
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,  
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bantock Street, 566, Nanjing Road.  
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

## Hotel.

## VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMHAI),  
 SHAMHAI, CANTON,  
 ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.  
 H. HAYNES,  
 Manager.

## MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO),  
 MACAO, CHINA,  
 IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.  
 Capt. T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.,  
 Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

## SIR HENRY "C.B." MAY MARRY AGAIN.

RUMOUR SAYS PREMIER CONTEMPLATES MATRIMONY WITH NURSE OF HIS LATE WIFE.

According to rumour, with ever wagging tongue, the people of Great Britain are on the eve of a great social sensation and the voice of indignation, if not of righteousness, will be loud in the land.

A graceful and pathetic myth has grown up in the imagination of many persons in Great Britain and Ireland according to which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, like Gladstone before him, saw that Erin, with eyes suffused with tears, was a prostrate damsel, and like a true paladin of politics was moved to espouse her cause at an enormous sacrifice of self-interest.

The prime minister has certainly coquetted with Ireland, but, according to whispers in political circles, he has more serious intentions on another damsel. The matter is freely talked about in the lobby of the house of commons and in political clubs, but so far the only reference to it in cold type has been in the Liverpool Courier, which says:

"A popular and exalted light of the liberal party and a right honourable gentleman, as prominent in their councils as in the government, is about to re-enter the blessed estate of matrimony under quite romantic circumstances. In order to obviate what might be a very general deduction by outsiders, it should be stated that the gentleman in question is well advanced in years."

Lady Campbell-Bannerman died last August at Marlborough. It is said that the woman who nursed her through her long illness will be the second wife of the premier, who is now seventy-one years of age.

In political inner circles it is being referred to in a shocked tone, in an indignant tone and in a sorrowful tone. Peasimistic radicals of light and leading are saying that the marriage will shatter the liberal party, and that "C.B." will be "banished" to the house of lords.

If so, the irony of fate has never been more caustic. It looks as if Great Britain was about to experience a fresh illustration of what Lord Beaconsfield said that "The most ridiculous of all imaginable sights is the British public in one of its fits of indignant righteousness."

## FIGHTING A DREADED DISEASE.

THE STUDENTS OF TUBERCULOSIS WILL GATHER AT WASHINGTON NEXT YEAR.

Tuberculosis is the most widespread and most dangerous of human diseases. No other disease destroys so many human lives. It is only within quite recent years that medical men have felt that they had any real grasp of the nature of this dread disease, its causes, or the best methods of treatment or prevention. It has been considered as incurable and, perhaps is so still considered. At any rate, physicians now know that the problem of cure involves learning how to destroy living parasite organisms within the human body without at the same time killing the patient. Very naturally, when the bacilli which caused some other diseases had been discovered the medical world began an eager search for the bacillus of tuberculosis and in due time it was found, and it is now one of the best known as it is the most common of all destructive bacilli.

Many of the most eminent scientific men of the world have been for years devoting every energy to the discovery of effective methods of dealing with this disease, and from time to time these investigators assemble at the capital of some country to learn from each other what progress has been made. The last international congress on tuberculosis met at Paris in 1905. The next meeting will be in Washington in September, 1908. These international gatherings increase both in attendance and in interest with each meeting as more and more is learned and the solution of the problem seems nearer. The coming meeting at Washington will convene under the invitation of the executive branch of the United States Government and be semi-official in its character. The work of preparation has already begun. The committee of arrangements has opened permanent headquarters in Washington and probably every state medical society in the country has organized a co-operating committee. More than \$100,000 will be expended in preparation.

While this assemblage will be noteworthy as a gathering of many of the most eminent scientists of the world and the papers and discussions will be of the utmost interest and value to the medical profession, the meeting is intended to be made much more than that. It is hoped to make it an important popular gathering. It is not likely that physicians will even be able to greatly reduce the ravages of tuberculosis. The people must cure themselves, and above all must protect themselves. More important than anything else is the general diffusion of knowledge as to the surest methods of protection. The germs of tuberculosis seem to be everywhere. Were it not that they do not easily effect lodgment and live in the healthy human body it would seem that none of us could be alive. There is probably no human being who does not frequently inhale these germs, so deadly if they once get established in the body. And yet most of us escape the disease. The hope of these workers is to enable more to escape it, and if possible all.

A great feature of these meetings, and probably the cause of the greater part of the expense of preparation, is a tuberculosis exposition labelled and arranged not merely for the benefit of the medical profession but for all who can be induced to visit it. It is the great means of arousing popular interest and diffusing that information which will most surely arouse to the necessity of self-protection, its possibility and the means. The best methods of treatment will, of course, be a most prominent topic. There is a growing feeling that tuberculosis is not neces-

sarily fatal if taken in time, and that, while medicines may play but a very subordinate part in the process, ways of living may be adopted, which check the disease.

Those who are not of the medical profession know comparatively little of what has been done toward combating tuberculosis and the progress which has been made. It is said that some of the greatest successes have been achieved by South American investigators—much more in that continent than here. The veterinarians also have been notable contributors. The California State Medical Society is actively interested in preparing an exhibit from this State, and those interested can learn particulars by addressing Dr. Philip Mills Jones, 2,210 Jackson street, in this city.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

## To Let.

## TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—

## HO TUNG,

Comptroller Department,

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1907. [71]

## TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Hongkong, 12nd June, 1907. [87]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [66]

## TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road, No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, Bonham Road.

Apply to—

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS ON PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [69]

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE,

Barretto &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [576]

## TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamshui, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [67]

## TO BE LET.

A S from 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. [624]

## TO LET.

From 1st July.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C, and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [439]

## For Sale.

## A. CHAZALON &amp; CO.

6, Queen's Road Central,  
 WINE, SPIRIT and COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

## Just Unpacked,

## BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT

in pints and Baby bottles.

## FRENCH SYRUPS

## GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &amp;c.

## VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE

## AND OTHER FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

## Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS

suitable for Pic-nic

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [49]



## Consionees

principal chocolate and confectionery throughout the world. **Diamond Foods, Ltd., London, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.**

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907

.. 311

**Sold by all Chemists**

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*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 67-80.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



## Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

**THE LEADING**  
**WHISKY**

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

FOR OVER

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

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BLEND

**SCOTCH**

**WHISKY.**

\$15.00 - - - per case.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED,  
ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

## DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, BRATRICE  
TERESA KENNETH, aged 58.  
Funeral will pass the Monument at 8.30 a.m.  
to-morrow (Sunday).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

Major Chapman, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, is to be complimented on the steady increase of the force under his command. In the report to the 31st March last just published the total strength of the Corps is given as 290, being an addition of sixteen members over the total for the preceding year. Satisfactory as this increase is, Major Chapman is confident that, now that the new Headquarters have been completed, the total will increase during the next year, particularly, if the new infantry company, which has been discussed, is started. Another gratifying feature of the report is that the establishment of the Mounted Troop was raised in July of last year to 43, viz., 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 40 troopers. The Reserve Association is becoming increasingly popular with the senior residents of the Colony; for it had on 31st March, 1907, a membership of 248, an increase of 18 during the past twelve months. The members have carried out a large amount of rifle practice throughout the year at the King's Park Range, Kowloon, which is more accessible than the Volunteer Range at Tai Hang, and at the Peak Range which has been recently opened. After reviewing the work of the year as regards gun practice, musketry course, camps of instruction and competitions, the Commandant records the gratifying facts that a semaphore signalling class was formed during the summer months. On February 6th, 1907, the Corps had the honour of parading and lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival of H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, Inspector General of the Forces. The Troop furnished an escort. A small Cadet Corps was started in May, 1906, with boys from the Victoria British School; there are now 11 members. They are instructed in squad drill and semaphore signalling. They attended camp and many of them have already proved themselves very efficient signallers. It is hoped that their numbers will soon increase. The new Volunteer Headquarters were opened on December 15th, 1906. The building has been paid for out of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps Fund with the addition of a sum of \$5,000 from the Government. All the rooms have been well furnished and the officers' and sergeants' mess rooms and the billiard room have been completely fitted up out of private funds at no cost to the Government. The building has already proved very popular and the Commandant personally feels very pleased that it should have been opened before the departure of Major Pritchard, who

made a great point of the necessity of suitable headquarters ever since his arrival in the Colony. Major Chapman is convinced that this will tend to make volunteering more popular and trusts that the numbers will increase: the separate messes for officers, sergeants and rank and file should also improve the discipline of the Corps. A sub-target machine was requisitioned from England, subject to the approval of the War Office, but the purchase of the apparatus has been postponed until the merits of similar cheaper devices now being tested have been ascertained. The great expense of building and furnishing the Headquarters has prevented the men being supplied with winter clothing. Major Chapman considers, however, that khaki is not sufficient for them and he hopes funds will now be available to enable him to submit indents for warm clothing to be taken in to wear next winter—a hope which, we feel sure, will not be met by disappointment.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Trin medical staff quarters at High Street are to be extended.

THE Cape Collinson Light will be 4th order and not 3rd order as stated in a harbour notice last week.

MR. J. F. Miller has been appointed to be a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden.

CAPTAIN R. H. F. McCulloch, D.S.O., Royal Garrison Artillery, arrived in the Command on 17th instant, per s.s. *Sindri* from Home, on posting to the District Staff.

THE Orders by the Major General Commanding the Troops to-day contains the following notice:—Found on the beach at Stonecutters a pair of child's sandals. Apply office of D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Headquarters, Victoria Barracks.

A BATCH of 52 disorderly youths, all between 15 and 22 years of age, were caught by the Hong police in various parts of the district on the 7th instant. Of this number six are stated to have been severely punished, the remainder having been subsequently released after a reprimand had been administered.

TWO farmers, Chau King and Ho Suk Tung, were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, this morning, with being found on board the steamer *Manila* with the intention of obtaining a passage to Australia without the permission of the master. They were fined \$500 each, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

## HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

## FIRST ROUND.

There was again a large number of spectators gathered at the V.R.C. enclosure yesterday afternoon to witness a couple of interesting matches, in connection with the Polo Shield competition.

V.R.C. "B" TEAM VS. R.H.K.Y.C. This match was first played and ended in a very easy victory for the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. In the first half Beattie and Linton scored the first two goals. The second half proved very exciting and there was a wild scramble for the ball. Biden went so far as to scramble for himself and scored a goal with both hands right in front of the goal which caused a lot of excitement. The score was disallowed by the Referee. Then the V.R.C. team were allowed a free throw, but it did not take Carpenter long to bring the ball back from the other side of the bath. During this time there was nobody marking him, and he succeeded in scoring the third and last goal. Thus the game ended in a win for the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club by 3 goals to nil.

THE V.R.C. men made a disappointing show, and if the Yacht Club men kept a bit cooler, they might no doubt have scored twice as many goals as they did. The teams were as follows:—V.R.C. "B" Team:—F. Rora, A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. Lopes, C. A. Rodrigues, L. Le Breton, E. M. O. Remedios and J. W. Bains.

R.H.K.Y.C.:—F. Biden, G. G. Franklin, R. W. Lester, E. W. Carpenter, R. B. Beattie, J. W. Wishart and Linton.

## CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB VS. MIDDLESEX "B" TEAM

This proved to be a very easy win for the Corinthian Yacht Club. In the first half they started off with six goals, to their credit, and netted another five in the second half, and the game ended in a win for the former team by 11 goals to nil. The score would have been greatly increased, but for the splendid keeping of the goal by Private Reddell. Mitchell, Humphreys, Cooke and Miller were the scorers for the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The teams were as follows:—C. Y. C.:—R. C. Mitchell, E. Humphreys, C. Humphreys, C. J. Cooke, J. Miller, E. Reiven and J. Forbes.

Middlesex "B" team:—Private Reddell, Private Warner, C. Duncan, Private Moss, C. Perkins, Private Wersley and Private Cooper.

So far the fixture for the Second Round is: 87th Co., R.G.A. vs. V. R. C. "B" team on Wednesday, the 24th, and the Corinthian Yacht Club vs. Royal Hongkong Yacht Club on Friday, 26th inst.

## COMPETITION TABLE.

Played Won Lost Drawn Points

V. R. C. "A"	1	0	0	3
87th Co., R. G. A.	1	0	0	3
R. H. K. Y. C.	1	0	0	3
Corinthian Y. C.	1	0	0	3
R. E. "A"	1	0	0	3
R. E. "B"	1	0	0	3
V. R. C. "B"	1	0	0	3
Middlesex "B"	1	0	0	3

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## PIRACIES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th July.  
A case of piracy attended by murder was reported yesterday to the Nambol Magistrate. On the 8th instant, a cargo boat fully laden with goods belonging to a firm in Fatsan was attacked by a gang of sea robbers when passing in the vicinity of Tung Po in the district of Punyu. The pirates held up the owner of the boat, and murdered him, throwing the corpse overboard into the river. The booty carried away is estimated at about three thousand dollars.

A junk plying between Fatsan and Kwan-shan in the district of Saichie was, on the 17th instant, pirated when nearing Lung King. Upon the owner of the junk reporting the case, at a guard station close at hand, only three soldiers could be taken there and these gave chase, but the robbers had already disappeared.

## SHUM AGAIN.

H. E. Viceroy Shum has forwarded another memorial tendering his resignation from the viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang Provinces. His resignation has again been refused, but another fifteen days' leave has been granted him to recuperate his health before proceeding South.

H. E. Viceroy Shum's proposal for the floating of a loan of 10,000,000 for the carrying on of the administration of the Liang Kwang Provinces, and for the suppression of gambling in the two provinces, which had been sanctioned by the Throne through the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance (Tuchihpa) at Peking, has now been cancelled owing to the denunciation of H. E. Shum by a censor.

A Shanghai telegram, of the 18th instant, states that a number of H. E. Shum's suite will leave that port for Canton to-day, the 19th instant.

The people of Canton have been exceedingly anxious for the arrival of H. E. Viceroy Shum at Canton; while on the other hand, H. E. has also been greatly concerned on account of the shortness of funds in the Liang Kwang Provinces for the carrying on of the administration. It is reported that a certain Chinese millionaire in the Straits Settlements has communicated with H. E. expressing his willingness to assist H. E. in carrying out the necessary reforms with funds to the extent of from two to three million dollars.

## BANNERMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Canton Tartar General and the two Lieutenant Tartar Generals, a short time ago, signed a joint petition to the Central Government for authority to appropriate a certain sum of money from the funds of the Canton-Bannerman's Treasury for the establishment of an industrial institution, in which only Bannerman students will be admitted. A reply has now been received from Peking stating that the Throne has granted their request.

## CHEAP RICE.

Telegraphic advices have been received from Hongkong by the principal Rice Disposal Depot to the effect that the price of rice in Annam has recently gone up from 20 to 30 cents per bag. This Bureau has informed the Kwangchow Prefect of the above fact and also requested him to devise means to obtain more funds towards the purchase of rice for cheap disposal. Since the commencement of the disposal of cheap rice to the general public, several hundred thousands of dollars have been absorbed in the beneficent scheme, and the Bureau is now in urgent need of funds to continue the work. The Kwangchow Prefect has consented to take a certain sum of money from the revenue derived from the gambling farms towards this cause.

## VILLAGE ROBBERY.

On the 13th instant, a number of robbers attacked the Luog Ye Village, in the district of Hekshan, and ransacked over ten houses carrying away a large quantity of booty. The matter has since been reported to the authorities.

## EAST ASIATIC CO'S COMPROMISE.

It is reported that the East Asiatic Trading Company of Canton has charged their comrade, Wong Hui-poo, at the Nambol Magistrate for alleged embezzlement, and, as a consequence, the residence of Wong in To Street, in the western suburb has been sealed up by orders of the authorities.

## APPOINTMENT.

Expectant prefect Wu Tsang-yuen who has been sent to Canton for duty by H. E. Viceroy Shum has arrived here, and H. E. Acting Viceroy Wu appointed him as secretary at the viceregal yamen.

## YUMCHOW AND LIMCHOW.

The districts around Yumchow and Limchow are reported to be now in a peaceful state and H. E. the Acting Viceroy has sent several weiyuans to those places to help on the re-organisation work and to bring about local self-government there.

## CLAN FIGHTS.

A serious clan fight has been going on for the past few days at Tong Tan, in the district of Nambol, between the clans Lung and Chan and the clans Cheung and Pui, and yesterday weiyuans with troops sent by the Magistrate of Nambol and the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow proceeded to the scene to settle the differences and to bring about peace.

## WONGSHA-KWONG TSUN RAILWAY.

The Hankow-Canton Railway Company has written the Authorities announcing the opening of the first section of the railway line from Wongsha to Kong Tsun, and informing them that the official opening ceremony will not be performed until the arrival of the first class carriages, when all officials will be invited to be present.

THE Gazette contains an Order of His Majesty in Council giving effect to a Treaty of Extradition between Great Britain and Peru which was concluded on the 10th of January, 1904, and ratified at Lima on the 30th of November, 1906.

## VOLUNTEER TROOP.

## CAMP IN NEW TERRITORIES.

The report of Lieut. C. H. Rois, commanding Hongkong Volunteer Corps, on the Volunteer Troop Camp in New Territories, for last year reads:—

In accordance with your request, I now give you a short report on our camp, held near Sheng Shui in the New Territories from the 22nd to the 27th December.

I endeavoured, as far as possible, to follow the lines indicated in your note of the 17th December, but I regret that owing to the rainy weather and consequent heavy mist which overhung the hills for three out of the four days at my disposal, it was not feasible to pick up points which would make good signalling stations to link up the telephone stations or replace them.

The accompanying map (which please return) shows marked in red the roads and paths either ridden or walked over by sections of the Troop. Generally speaking the country paths, owing to their narrowness and to the prevalence of cobble stones, are not well suited for large and shod China ponies such as we ride. We had many falls (some however serious) owing to ponies slipping on the cobble or off the narrow stone bridges and high bunds, and though possibly with more practice and without shoes, our ponies would become accustomed to such work, there is no doubt that the small local "fat" of about 11 hands in height, and accustomed to go about unshod, is better suited for the country in question.

We visited the following telephone stations:—Sheng Shui, Taku Ling (Kong-Tau-Ha), Shau-Ta-Kok, Tai-Po, San-Tin, Au-Tau, and Ping-Shan, and followed the line of wires, most of which, however, were down or in bad order, presumably the result of the late typhoon.

The Sam Chun River was followed, partly on foot, partly on ponies, and partly by boat, from its sources to its mouth. Several fordable points were discovered between Lofu ferry and Kong Tau Ha, though possibly at high water these might not be available. Above the last named place the river is fordable at most places. Below Lofu ferry no fordable places were found, but the river could be crossed by ponies at several points with a short swim.

The Kong-Tau-Ha, Fanling, and Kam Tin Valleys, were visited and well explored. Castle Peak and Shap-Hat-Hung Valleys being well known to most of our men, were merely crossed en route to the Aitau and Ping Shan Police Stations.

I enclose one or two of the reports handed in by members of the Troop after riding over some of this country, which will illustrate the style of work we performed and the interest taken therein.

Our camp was pleasantly situated on flat ground at the base of the hill about a mile north of Ho Sheng Heung and a north-west of Sheng Shui. A good stream of water flowing direct from the mountain passed the site, the soil was sandy in nature and therefore despite the heavy rain we suffered little or no discomfort. Only two tents collapsed owing to the high wind: (in connection I would remark that only four pegs were issued for each side of the 80 lbs. tents, instead of eight which are certainly requisite in sandy soil such as is found in the Fanling Valley).

Twenty members of the Troop, (out of a total available strength in the Colony of thirty-three), attended the Camp, with twenty-two ponies. All grooming, cleaning, of saddlery and equipment was performed by the men themselves, four mules only being present, one to look after the two ponies, one in charge of fodder and two to bleach up the stables. A Chinese farrier also attended, and had to reshoe no less than six ponies, notwithstanding that all had been freshly shod within two days of starting for the camp. The granite nature of the Tai-po road, is very hard on ponies' shoes, and wears them down to the thickness almost of paper in a very short time. Some of the ponies covered as much as 100 miles during our five days of absence from Hongkong, two only returned slightly lame, one caused by a fall from a stone bridge. There were no cases of sore backs.

Our saddles and new rifle buckets (carried under the right leg) were a great success, but many of our bridles and head stalls were found to be quite rotten, the leather having perished and consequently breaking with the least strain. We had very little trouble in transporting our ponies across the harbour, but I would recommend that a good broad gangway be supplied to connect the lighter with the shore, the planks at present in use are too narrow as ponies are apt to slip off them.

It would be a great convenience if some arrangement could be made with the 'tar' Ferry Company to carry ponies across the Harbour in their ferry boats, and if such means of transport was available it would permit of Troop visiting the New Territories with greater frequency.

In conclusion, I think I may say that the camp was a success in every way, the members of the Troop thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and obtained much useful knowledge of the New Territories.

All responded loyally to every call made upon them, and every man had his fair share of night sentry work.

A SVDNEY paper says:—A Civil Service is a necessary institution for the administration of a State, and when the public in some such democratically-governed State as New South Wales become more than ordinarily angry with its Civil service this is because that service forgets in some more glaring way than usual that it is the servants of the public, and that the public does not exist merely for its benefit, and to pay salaries to its members. The recent disturbance in China might, however, warn Civil servants in countries other than China of the danger to themselves of having the kind of government which they desire, when the official or Civil servant wants, as the saying has it, "to run the country."

## THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

## SPEECH BY SAN FRANCISCO CONSUL.

A NAVAL AUTHORITY ON THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

The Japan Foreign Trade Society, of Tokyo, held a regular general meeting, on Saturday (6th inst.) for the purpose of considering the Japanese question in America. This meeting was convened some days prior to the date originally fixed.

Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, was a prominent speaker. Mr. Uyeno referred to the conditions of the Japanese in the Pacific city, and said that there were now 30,000, 33 Japanese-style restaurants and 17 foreign-style restaurants conducted by Japanese. There were no Japanese restaurants in the city conducted in European style before the earthquake. When the limits of the sphere of business of the Japanese and white people were destroyed by the earthquake disaster, the Japanese ventured to set their hands on the restaurant business, and their boycott ensued last year, being revived recently when the restaurants were attacked by rowdies. In the past 20 years the Japanese have opened new branches of business, gradually extending their trade, and whenever an opportunity arose, the white men did not fail to avail themselves of it for the purpose of disturbing the Japanese business. Mr. Schmitz, the late Mayor of San Francisco, who was prejudiced against the Japanese labourers, had been dismissed and was now in prison, so that the influence of the labour party in San Francisco might not continue to be influential much longer. The anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco was of only a sporadic nature, concluded Mr. Uyeno, and among the upper classes of the city great sympathy was expressed with the Japanese, the same as in the Eastern States.

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Asahi* credits a statement to a certain authority on naval matters, relating to the dispatch of a strong American squadron to the Pacific. In the opinion of this authority the news is not of such an important nature as is generally considered by the Japanese public. He points out that the U.S. Government has changed its policy during the past few years, now attaching importance to its naval force. The U.S. Government has been turning its energies to the construction of war-ships and promoting other branches of naval work. The U.S. Navy, which occupied fifth or sixth rank in the list of navies of the world ten years ago, now stands in the second rank. All these new war-ships have been built on the Atlantic coast, and it is only natural that they should be distributed in other directions, as they increase in numbers, and there is therefore nothing surprising in the movement of the U.S. squadron. Its daily significance is that it shows that the navy is in training, as declared by President Roosevelt. The situation of Alaska and the Pacific coast generally, with Hawaii and the Philippines, demands the reinforcement of the U.S. naval force on the Pacific, and the U.S. Government has been forced to send the squadron in response to this demand. It is a mistake to associate the dispatch of the squadron with the diplomatic situation between Japan and the United States, or to it as a demonstration against Japan.

The report that the squadron is composed of 16 battleships is regarded by this authority as incredible. He refuses to believe that the U.S. naval authorities would detach 16 battleships from the Atlantic squadron. Moreover, a cruise of such a long distance could hardly be accomplished by a squadron composed exclusively of battleships. In his opinion, the squadron is composed of 16 war ships of different descriptions. Speaking from a strategic point of view, this authority remarks that the presence on the Pacific or Atlantic of the squadron about to be sent to the Pacific makes no difference to Japan. If the movement of the squadron has any strategic significance, 16 war-ships cannot be adequate for the purpose; at least 20 or 30 ships would be required. The departure of this fleet for the Pacific, therefore, is of no important significance from a strategic point of view. It is evident that the U. S. Government has no intention in sending out the squadron of making a demonstration against Japan. The authority quoted refuses to accept the report that the squadron will remain on the Pacific only a few months. He is inclined to think that the squadron will join the Pacific fleet permanently.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, has been instructed to visit the United States and Canada. We believe that his mission to America is to report on the condition of the Japanese emigrants, and the general situation as regards Japanese residents.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday at 4.15 p.m. Among the items in the orders of the day are:—

Report of the committee relative to the Cemetery Bye-laws.

Report by the Committee relative to the 5 of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation Bye-laws.

Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong.

Further application for exemption from the requirements of Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903, in respect of No. 113 Wing Lok Street and No. 320 Des Voeux Road Central.

Further correspondence relative to a modification of the requirements of Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903, in respect of No. 173 Wing Lok Street.

Correspondence relative to latrines in backyards.

Application for permission to dump the City refuse during bad weather in Chin Wan Bay.

Application for permission to build a small cement trough on the Hongkong Club grounds.

## LECTURE ON SANITATION.

## MR. HO-KOM TONG ADDRESS LARGE CHINESE AUDIENCE.

The third of the series of lectures on the Sanitary Laws of Hongkong, for the benefit of the Chinese community, was delivered at the Chinese Theatre by Mr. Ho Kom Tong this afternoon. There were about fifteen hundred persons present, 300 of whom being Chinese ladies. The Registrar General, the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, took the chair. Mr. Hutchison, assistant Registrar General, was also present, and another European gentleman. Mr. Brewin introduced the lecturer as a matter of form since Mr. Ho Kom Tong was widely known among the Chinese in the Colony. The Registrar General said Mr. Ho would speak in continuation of the series of lectures which had been delivered by Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. Fung Wa Chua. Mr. Ho Kom Tong then began to address the large audience who followed his remarks with much attention and keen appreciation as evidenced by the frequent applause which addressed elicited. The lecturer, who spoke for quite three quarters of an hour, emphasised on the evils of dumping dead bodies into the streets and enjoined upon his numerous listeners to avail themselves more freely of the benefits of the free district dispensaries which had been established primarily for the benefit of the poor. The speaker then referred in more or less detail to the provisions of the Sanitary Laws extant in Hongkong, by obedience to which the Chinese were certain to secure greater immunity from epidemic diseases and ensure for themselves and their neighbours better and more healthful surroundings. He concluded a forceful address with a song which embodied in verse the more salient points of the lecture. The song, rendered as it was in inimitable style, thoroughly captivated the audience; it was received with loud applause and prolonged cheers. Printed copies of the song were then distributed to the audience, the gentler sex exhibiting unwonted interest in securing copies of it.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Poo Yau Chun proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brewin for presiding, and to Mr. Ho Kom Tong for his interesting and instructive lecture. This terminated the proceedings.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st July.

	1906.	1907.
Tytam.....	13' 8" below overflow	0' 11" above overflow
Byewash.....	23' 6" below overflow	0' 1" above overflow
Pokfulum.....	0' 6" below overflow	0' 1" above overflow
Wong-nei-chong.....	25' 2" below overflow	1' 11" below overflow
	1906.	1907.
Tytam.....	278,470,000	384,850,000
Byewash.....	1,269,000	21,368,000
Pokfulum.....	64,930,000	66,000,000
Wong-nei-chong.....	6,548,000	27,920,000

Total..... 351,207,000 501,886,000  
Consumption of water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the month of June.

	1906.	1907.
Consumption.....	113,695,000	137,731,000 gallons
Estimated population.....	233,700	205,110
Consumption per head per day.....	16.2	21.5 gallons

Rider Mains in operation during the whole of June, 1906, in the Central and Northern District and constant supply in all other districts. Constant supply throughout entire city during the whole of June, 1907.

Consumption of water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of June.

	1906.	1907.
Consumption.....	15,694,000	19,849,000 gallons
Estimated population.....	79,650	78,500
Consumption per head per day.....	66	84 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

## THE FORMOSAN LOTTERY CASE.

## TRIAL AT OSAKA.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 10th inst. reports:—On Monday judgment was delivered in the Osaka Chihō Saibansho in the charge of violation of the Lottery Regulation against Wada Sentaro, an Osaka merchant, and three others. It will be remembered that a few months ago these men drew the first prize of ¥50,000 in the Formosan lottery, and a great sensation was made on account of a dispute which arose among them, and the subsequent legal proceedings.

By the judgment on Monday Wada was acquitted, as he had surrendered to the police, confessing his offence. The three other men were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with labour, and a fine of ¥5. The execution of the judgment was postponed for two years. The prize won (¥) by them was confiscated by the Court. All four men gave notice to appeal.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

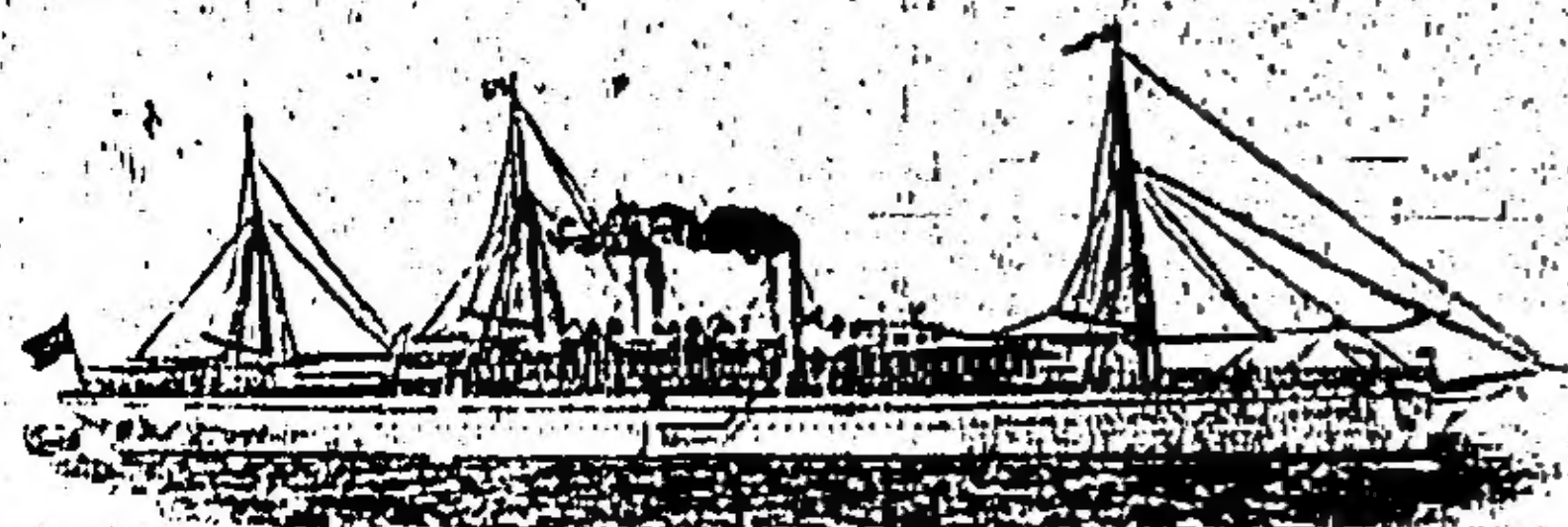
Indian (*Aradon Abur*) 21st inst.  
French (*Silvius*) 22nd inst.  
Indian (*G. Apoor*) 22nd inst.  
Indian (*Lekling*) 22nd inst.  
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 24th inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 24th inst.  
Indian (*Lalsang*) 24th inst.  
The s.s. *Monmouthshire* left Singapore on 18th inst., and is due here on 25th inst.  
The s.s. *Ganges* from Liverpool and Glasgow sailed from Singapore on 19th inst., and is due here on 25th inst.  
The H. A. L. s.s. *Spezia* left Shanghai on 18th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on 21st inst., p.m.  
The G. N. Co.'s s.s. *Minnesota* left Shanghai for this port on 24th inst., at 3 a.m., and is expected here on 24th inst.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Wakana Maru*, European Line,



100-443887-100



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule of under Eleven Days across the Pacific in the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 1st	Aug. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th	Sept. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 29th	Sept. 16th
"TARTAR"	4,435	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 5th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 14th
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th	Nov. 2nd

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260. Via New York 262. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways 240. 242.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to HONGKONG, 4th July, 1907. D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN & SWATOW & CHEFOO	"CHIPSANG"	MONDAY, 22nd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HINSANG"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHIPSANG"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 26th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 30th July, 3 P.M.

## REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS &amp; CALCUTTA.

	Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Return.
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	165	250

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGA V"	22nd July, 9 A.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	23rd " 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	25th " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	29th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	3rd Aug., 4 P.M.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. ‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
KURI	3540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th July, at Noon.
TAIRO	3540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	To sail
"ABERLOUR"	FRIDAY, 23rd August.

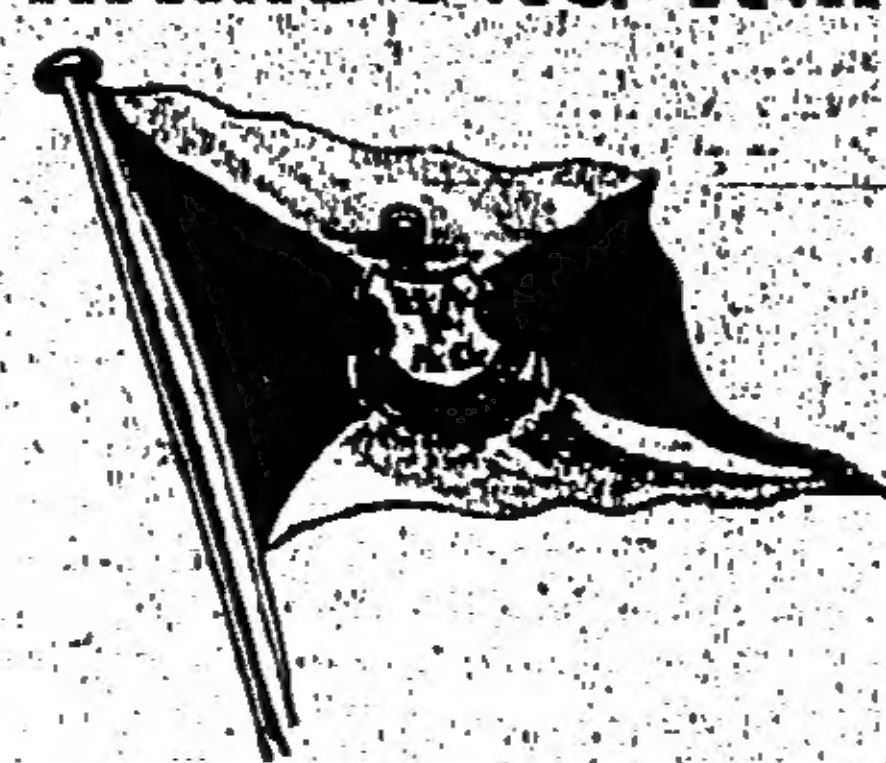
For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with  
912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HAMBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY  
LOWER BERTHS

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE.  
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

HAMBURG 2nd Aug.

SCANDIA 7th Aug.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

HAMBURG 4th Sept.

RHENANIA 4th Oct.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and  
Queensland Ports; and taking through Cargo to  
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

## THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"  
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above,  
on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	15th Aug.
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	10th Sept.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

## PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND  
IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS  
(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on  
"GLENFARG" 3,500 Middle of Aug.  
"KASATO MARU" 6,100 End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

\* Passenger only.  
For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,  
Manager,

Yokohama Building,

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE,"

Captain Aillard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 22nd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

## FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND NAGASAKI.

## THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

## STREAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. U. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have an excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

## A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or a state) to which almost every man, but which few of them really understand, is liable to become a broken-down system. No matter what may be the cause for it, it is almost invariably, its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what ails is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour.

## VITAL STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY

are the two words which, if properly understood, prove that as night succeeds the day this may be more correctly secured by a course of

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 3

is a remedy which, by its action, has the power to restore the vitality of the system, and to bring about a new and more vigorous state of health.

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## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 12th July, 1907, 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mol Lung Pa 20

Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20

Roast—Shio 20

Breast—Ngau Lam 15

Soup, Tong Yuk 15

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

Sirloin—Ngau Lau 30

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 26

Hullock's Brains—Know, per set 10

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li, each 50

Corned—Ham Ngau Li, 55

Head—Ngau Tau 80

Heart—Ngau Sun, per lb 12

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 20

Feet—Ngau Kerk, each 7

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu, 10

Tail—Ngau Mei 17

Liver—Ngau Con 12

Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To, 7

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-koek, 1.00

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai, 24

Leg—Yeung Pei 24

Shoulder—Yeung Shau, 20

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong, 24

Brains—Chi Know, per set 2

Feet—Chi Kerk, 12

Fry—Chi Chak, 12

Head—Chi Tau, 12

Heart—Chi Sun, each 9

Kidneys—Chi Yiu, pair 8

Liver—Chi Kon, 28

Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwai, 21

Corned—Ham Chu Yuk, 1

Leg—Chu Pei, 22

Fat or Lard—Chu Yau, 16

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau, 60

Keok, 60

Heart—Yeung Sun, each 6

Kidneys—Yeung Yiu, 10

Liver—Yeung Con, 24

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai, 1

Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau, 16

Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau, 24

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk, 20

Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong, 20







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,731,558	{ £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/3 = } \$2.33 making \$40.80 for 1906 .....	4 1/2 %	\$68 1/2 ex n. is, \$52 1/2 new issue London £80.10/- ex new issue London £60 n. issue first call \$51
Do. (new) .....	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000				
National Bank of China, Limited .....	99,925	£7	£6	\$12,735	\$71,203	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1901 .....		
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	\$270 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 185,329	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex } 2/10 11/16 per tael .....	6 %	Tls. 72 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000	11,460,450	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and } interim of 3/30 for 1906 .....	5 1/2 %	\$770 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$8,000,000	\$461,467	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.05 .....	6 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$362,980	\$4 and bonus \$2 for 1905 .....	9 1/2 %	\$88
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905 .....	12 1/2 %	\$320 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,500	\$365	\$1 for 1906 .....	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906 .....	6 %	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ..	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$750,000	120,170	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906 ..	6 1/2 %	\$20 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited ..	10,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$4.60 1905 .....		\$70
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 5,000,000	Tls. 13,327	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Pref.) and } final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Ord.) for 1906 } Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for a/c 1907 ..	11 1/2 %	Tls. 47
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	£1	£1	£2,000,000	85,355,610		2 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers 42 1/2 buyers
"Slat" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	1137	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907 .....	4 1/2 %	\$25
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 .....	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	8 %	\$100
Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none		\$1 for 1907 .....		\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06 .....	4 1/2 %	Tls. 89 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07 ..	4 %	Tls. 15.80 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited ..	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906 .....		G. \$5
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	£1	£1	£150,000	£4,875	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....		\$6
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	7 1/2 %	\$17 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ..	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000	\$3,047	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1906 .....	6 1/2 %	\$78
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000	\$400,933	\$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906 ..	12 %	\$100 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,570,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6 ..	10 1/2 %	Tls. 74 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,600,000	Tls. 23,117	{ Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year } ending 31.12.06 on old capital .....	8 %	Tls. 224 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited .....	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 250,000	Tls. 12,936	Tls. 18 for 1905 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 212 1/2
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 1 1/4 months ending 28.2.07 .....	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	38,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906 .....	10 1/2 %	\$28
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845	39,178	\$1.80 for 1906 .....	12 %	\$15
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	1371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906 ..	8 1/2 %	\$118
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ..	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$56,218	Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1906 .....	6 1/2 %	\$104
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited .....	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 225,000	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 1/2 % = 10 1/2 % for 1905 .....	12 1/2 %	Tls. 13
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited .....	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10 .....	12 1/2 %	\$80
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$11,567	\$0 cents for 1906 .....	7 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906 .....	6 1/2 %	\$37
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,519	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906 ..	8 1/2 %	\$50
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 64,886	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906 .....	15 1/2 %	Tls. 64 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing } Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939 } \$110,000 }	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06 .....	11 %	\$14
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %) .....	12 %	Tls. 50
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 82 1/2 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	15 1/2 %	Tls. 325
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited .....	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$906	\$7 for 1906 .....	8 1/2 %	\$87 1/2 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£814	1 1/2 per share for 1905 .....	8 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited .....	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	2053	\$3 for 1905 .....		\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	\$1 for 1904 .....		\$14 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	15 1/2 %	Tls. 60 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05 .....		\$6 buyers
Do. Do. special shares .....	50,000	\$1	\$1	none		80 cents for 1906 .....	9 %	\$9 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ..	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$855	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906 .....	8 1/2 %	\$15 sales and b.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$187,500	\$2,555	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	9 %	\$11
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$10,804	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07 .....	11 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited .....	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$15,002	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07 .....	7 %	\$14 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,953	Final of \$18 making \$22 for yr. ending 31.12.06	9 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$4,361	\$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	9 %	Tls. 295 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$4,212	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907 ..	9 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 sa. and b.
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw- } exploitatie in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 } Tls. 27,603 }	Tls. 10,374	Sepe. sh. or period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07		\$10 1/2 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	None .....		Tls. 10 1/2
Peak Tramways Company (new) .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	P. 34,324	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 for } year ending 31.12.06 .....	4 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sales
Philippine Company, Limited .....	75,500	\$10	\$10	none		Tls. 4 for 1905 .....		Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 7,990	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906 .....	12 1/2 %	Tls. 117 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. ....	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 270,000	Tls. 9,751	{ Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1906 } { Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906 } None .....	4 1/2 %	Tls. 300 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited .....	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 3,354	30cts. (old) & 15cts. (new) year ended 31.5.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 270 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6 .....		\$7 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited .....	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 163,500	Tls. 85,592	First year .....		Tls. 97
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 144,000	Tls. 4,000	{ 70 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$9.00 on } 100 Founders for year endg 31.5.1906 ..	6 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Or. \$41,934	Final of 40 cents per share making 80	7 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 1,012	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the } year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	10 %	\$8
Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$752			
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$5,482			
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$4,500			
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$182			

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Lee, Wai, Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,  
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJI-  
ROUTI, EGYPT, MAR-  
SEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"  
Captain Girard, will be despatched to  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 23rd July,  
at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the  
Australian line a.s. "Dumbla" bound for Mar-  
seilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—  
S.S. TONKIN ..... 6th August.  
S.S. SALAZIE ..... 20th August.  
S.S. POLYNESIEN ..... 3rd Sept.  
S.S. TOURANE ..... 17th Sept.  
S.S. AUSTRALIEN ..... 1st Oct.  
S.S. NERA ..... 15th Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,  
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-  
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH  
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMF "I-  
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship  
"DELTA,"

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's  
Mails, will be despatched from this for  
BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th  
July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for  
the above Ports, in connection with the Com-  
pany's S.S. "Macedonia," 10,500 tons, from Colom-  
bo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel  
is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France  
and Tien for London (under arrangement),  
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S.  
"Persia," due in London on 8th September, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until  
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents  
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

## Intimations.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE,

## DEPOT.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

&amp;C., &amp;C., &amp;C.

KODAKS, FILMS,

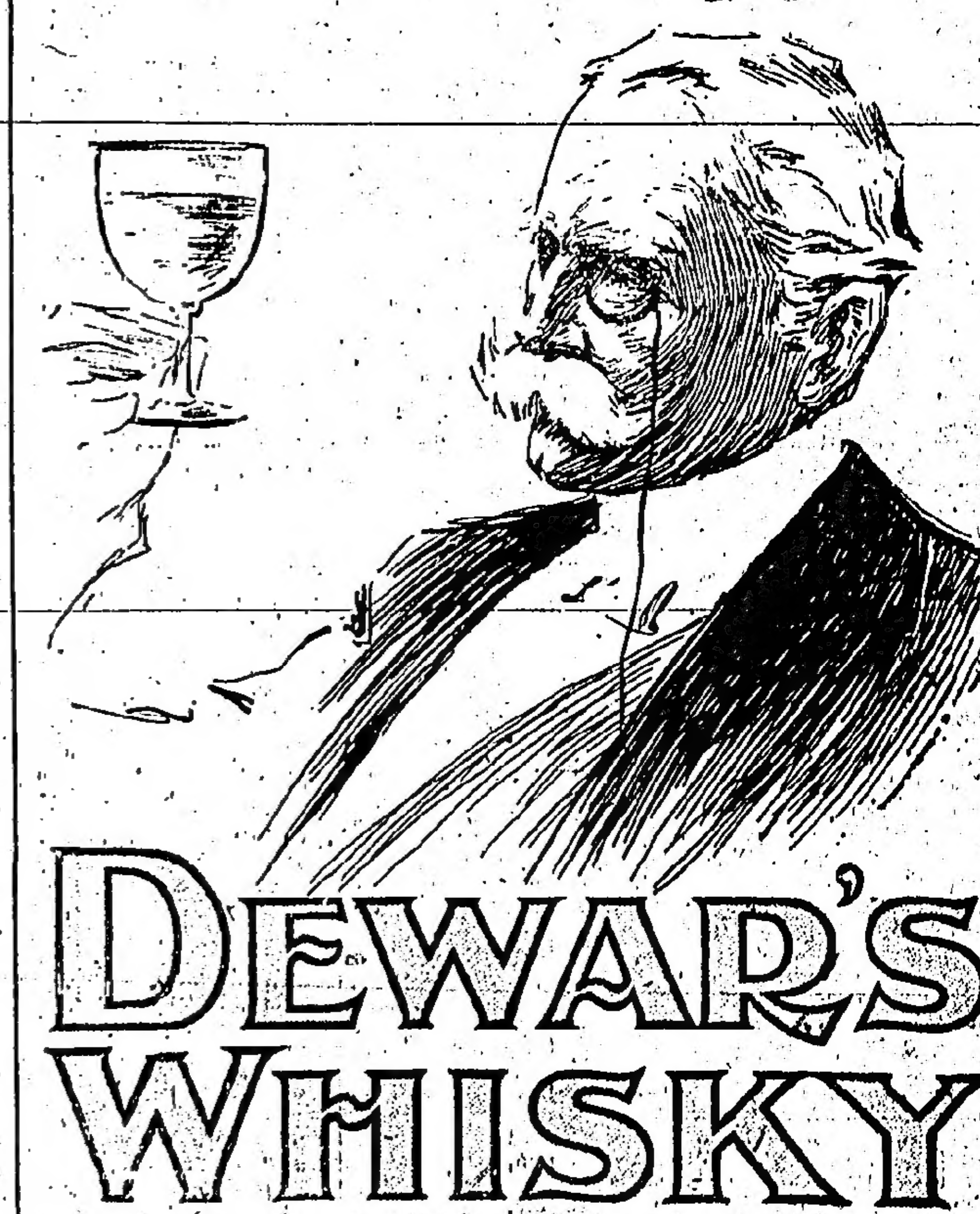
Telephone 256.

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.



Sole Agents: BUMANN &amp; BERBLINGER,

15, 16 &amp; 17, Connaught Road Central.

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